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ILLUSTRATED

# WEEKLY

# TIMES



No. 2.—Vol. I.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

It is only by toil, perseverance, and resolution, that the purposes of political reform can be wrought out. And it is only when a nation is suffering and writhing through its whole body, stung to the quick, trampled down to the very dust by oppression and privileged monopoly, that man will find the necessary courage to turn to the task of the long-needed and necessary reform. When first the League addressed itself to the labour of destroying monopoly, the effort was laughed at as the insane and mad attempt of a body of absurd enthusiasts. Such is the fate of all great enterprises in their immediate origin, which purpose morally and politically to change man. At present the League is and pointeany to thange man. An principles to a large section of the Senate. It has thoroughly imbued the people. It has taught the advantages of coalition and combination to all who feel the grinding influence of the present Corn-laws. It has extended the principle of a philosophical and enlightened commercial policy. In short, it has established a fixed point in the theoretical speculations of the day, and rendered the unmeaning cravings which had preceded its birth the settled and fixed demands of a sensible and absolute need. The demands of the League are but the wants of the people. Upon the whole, the meeting, which on Wednesday night took place within the walls of the Drurylane theatre, has been one of the most powerful demonstrations made by this great body. Not the more powerful, perhaps, that the arguments used by the several speakers were the more seriously and energetically put forward; but the more powerful that hitherto the metropolis has never marked how fully and how completely its middle-classes identified themselves with the objects of the League. It is now made evident beyond the possibility, or the shadow of a doubt, that the hard truths which monopoly and its necessary misery has taught the manufacturing districts, have come home to the counters and the hearths of London. Here, in the very heart of our sickly and overgrown wealth, we are learning the lessons of a wise and excellent political omy, by the interference of those only teachersand poverty. It is idle to shut our eyes upon this fact.
While the gigantic resources of the metropolis are untouched, the nee giganta resources of the nectropolis are anothered; it never has placed itself, and never will place itself, at the head of political feeling. The necessity of political reform must absolutely be brought home to the capital by the positive paralysis of its trade, and then it will stir itself in earnest to make the necessary reform compulsory upon the State. In this point of view is Wednesday night's demonstration valuable to us. It marks with unerring certainty the approaching success which must reward the efforts of the approaching success which must reward the efforts of the League. In the cheers which accompanied the speeches of Cobden and Ewart, more than the mere expression of popular approbation was to be recognised. It was the waking of the hitherto apathetic mass to activity and know-ledge, which they announced. As Mr. Ewart emphatically said "the Corn-law was the Catholic question of Com-merce;" and when the crowded masses which filled the walls of the Drury-lane theatre, answered his words with their shouts than told him plainly and unequivocally, that as walls of the Drury-lane theatre, unswered his words with their shouts, they told him plainly and unequivocally, that as such they would consider it. Contempt will no longer be felt for the Anti-Corn-law agitation. The time for this is past. With every new political defeat upon this question, strength will be gained by the supporters of a free trade, The feeling has at length reached the heart of the country, and it will make itself heard by the cabinet and legislature in accents which will at last be too imperative for refusal. in accents which will at last be too imperative for refusal. The Anti-Corn-law League may be a rulgar and a low coalition;—it may be a trading combination, or a manufacturing body, but it is—honest. Its political object is one and single. Its identification with the suffering people of Great Britain, is complete. Its necessity is obvious. Here lies its strength,—a strength which defies the politician to crush, or the Minister to destroy it. As a great moral engine, t is destined to work out its purpose in the thorough and

complete destruction of the very principle of monopoly. But in another light has the demonstration at Drury-lane theatre been one of incalculable value to the Anti-Corn-law cause. Hitherto, those truths which have been spoken by the members of the League have been uttered at a distance, while the calumnies circulated about them have been vended upon the spot. This is at length corrected. For once, great political truths have been positively propounded to us—not diluted in the columns of a trimming and corrupt daily press, but uncompromisingly and bitterly and corrupt camy press, but uncompromisingly and bitterly thrust forward by men who felt that they must be told honestly and thoroughly. Well might Mr. Cobden ask how such a body of men as those who sit in the House of Commons could be deemed aft body to regulate the commercial intercourse of the merchants of this country? It was but the natural expression of that which he must a thousand times have felt when he sat amongst them as the recognised leader of the popular party—not the man of a class, or the man of an interest, or the man of a party, but the man of the people. So must he have felt scores of ti when he has risen to remind them that there were bitter wants and pining needs to which they lent no ear-miseries and necessities which they sought not to alleviate—and troubles which they did not attempt to heal; and feeling thus, he has done well and wisely when he has come before the people themselves, and appeals to their silent power for its exertion, rather than to their eloquent Parliament for its sympathy.

#### THE MURDER MONOMANIA.

It almost invariably happens that an act which has been for many years without precedent is followed immediately by others of a similar character. The tendency to imitation has been remarkably exemplified within the last few years among criminals whose atrocities have been so revolting as to have warranted the belief that none but so revolting as to have warranted the belief that hone but themselves could be their parallel. Burking, a species of cold-blooded barbarity, so utterly unheard of as to have been literally "a deed without a name," until that of its inhuman perpetrator was bestowed upon it, soon found imitators; and the horrible crime of the murderer Good was carried out, in all its revolting details, in accordance with the example which had been set by Greenacre. It would seem that the insane are no less under the influence of evil example than the deprayed, for not only was an instance of this kind afforded by the two suicides within a short time of one another, from the top of the monument, but the mad attempt of the lunatic Oxford on the life of the Queen gave rise, there cannot be a doubt, to the subsequent attacks of Francis and of Bean upon the person of Her Majesty. The recent tragical event which led to the death of Mr. Drummond has been closely followed by occurrences which might have issued in a similarly fatal result, but for the steps that have been promptly taken for the purpose of preventing it. We believe it to be highly probable that persons labouring under insanity may be influenced by example, and that their mania may be turned into a particular direction by their hearing that others have done a certain act which they themselves feel an irresistible impulse to imitate. It is in the highest degree dangerous to society that such a tendency should exist, and all possible means should be resorted to for repressing it.

This subject was brought before the House of Lords on Monday last by Lord Lyndhurst, who was followed by several learned peers, who, while agreeing that something ought to be done, were no less unanimous in delaring the difficulty—if not the impossibility—of doing anything. We are aware that the matter is one which must be very delicately dealt with, in order to avoid the error of being carried away by excited feelings, so far as to call for the punishment of those who are not morally, and should not be held legally, responsible for their actions, on the one hand;

or leaving the public, and particularly public men, exposed to the dangers of assassination, on the other. We confess ourselves rather astonished that among the numerous lawlords who spoke upon this subject on Monday last, not one could think of the suggestion—thrown out in the columns of this paper last week—that the friends of acknowledged lunatics should be held responsible for those criminal acts, which would have been prevented had a proper supervision been exercised over the unfortunate persons who may have committed them. This would be a more just and, we think, even a more efficacious course than to affix the ordinary legal penalty to the criminal acts of an insane person, who being incapable of distinguishing right from wrong ought no more to be punished than an infant who, having set fire to a house, should be hanged for arson. we know, argued by some, and with a certain degree of plausibility, that fear may act as a preventive against crime upon those who are insane, and that they may crime upon those who are insane, and that they may be deterred from an offence by being made to understand that they will, if they commit it, be compelled to suffer punishment. Such a fear, however, would be more wholesome in its operation on the minds of the friends of the lunatic than on that of the lunatic himself, who, it is not likely, would be affected by fear or any other restraining power when under the immediate influence of mania. The principle of a total absence of responsibility is dangerous in the extreme; and as it would be unjust and cruel to make one accountable in law who would not be held so before the very highest of all tribunals, the only way in which society can be protected is by casting the consequences of outrages against it—if not to the fullest extent, at least to a certain degree—on those whose culpable neglect may have allowed them to happen.

## CLASS LEGISLATION.

In no part of the world, except England, is Poverty looked upon by the laws and the law-makers as something worthy of punishment. Elsewhere it is considered as a nins-fortune,—here alone is it condemned as a crime. This is in "merry England," as poets once loved to call our common country:—

"A merry place it was in days of yore; But something ails it now—the place is cursed."

An old adage speaks of "knocking a man down, and kicking him for falling." How completely does the case of Poverty within this realm bear out the truth of that saying! The Government, if truly acting up to its understood duty of standing in a sort of paternal relation to the People, would introduce such measures of legislation as must improve their condition by degrees. The law, if it were "the perfection of human reason," as Blackstone declares, should afford protection to the masses, and especially shield those who have fallen upon evil days. How stands the case? The Government, neglecting the wants, the rights, and the poverty of the People, refuse to make such alterations in the laws as will afford the proper reward to productive industry, and positively declare against Cheap Bread; while the Laws, so far from remedying the evils which result from the mal-administration of public affairs, and the distress into which it throws the working classes, are so framed, or so tortured by the Magistracy, that Poverty is not only unpitied, but actually treated as a Crime. If the starving man supplicate the charity of his fellow-man, he is dragged to the bar of a police-office, and, for the crime of Want, committed to prison under the Vagrant Act. If, in the despair which can dare all but Death, he proceeds to submit himself to the tender mercies of the law, as administered by Poor-Law Commissioners and Guardians in an Union Workhouse, he is put upon what Cobbett termed "starvation diet," — just enough to keep life within the body, without ever satisfying the gnawing hunger which almost drives him mad; and, if he be a married man, is instantly separated from his wife,

by a divorce quite as summary and effective (for the time) as that which relieved Lord Ellenborough, a few years ago, after an exposure which must have amazingly edified the minds and improved the morals of the Aristocracy.

Were the people properly represented in the Council of

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the Nation, such things as we complain of could by no means exist. The curse of the present system is, that there is class-legislation for every class except the poor. In law-making, as in other things, the Aristocracy have engrossed the lion's share. There, nominally, are THREE estates of the realm; but, practically, there is only One. Common-sense suggests that, with the Aristocracy in one House, and the representatives of the People in the other, the Sovereign should hold the scales, as it were, and administer justice for all, between both. Very beautiful is the theory—very dif-ferent is the practice. The Sovereign takes part with the Aristocracy in all essential things; and there cannot be a sufficient counteraction on behalf of the People, because, what with Peers' sons, placemen, pensioners, naval and military officers, &c., there are not fifty actual representatives of the People in the House of Commons. In fact, but that sympathy, liberal feeling, or the necessity of taking that side, as partisans, makes the Opposition speak for the masses, the People cannot be said to have more than about a score of real advocates in the Lower House. Such men as Cobden, Hume, Bowring, Thorneley, O'Connell, and Gibson, are the representatives of the People, by position, as well as by conduct; but the great bulk of the House of Commons are so mixed up with the bulk of the House of Commons are so mixed up with the Aristocracy by birth, connexion, and patronage, that they stand by them in all cases of importance. If that House were composed, actually as well as nominally, of the representatives of the Commons of England, it is impossible that the annual sum of £100,000 should have been voted to the Queen Dowager—that Queen Viictoria should have been voted £10,000 a-year more than was allowed to the luxarious extravagance of George IV.—that the sum of £70,000 should have been thrown away upon the erecting of a royal riding-school at Windsor—that £30,000 a-year should have been given as pocket-money to Prince Albert, or that the New Poor Law Act should ever have been placed on the statute-book. Against each and all of these monstrous things, the popular will is arrayed. Not one of these things could have been prepetrated, if the popular will were represented in the Legislature.

No one can doubt that if there really were a House of Commons—which there cannot be without an extension of the Suf-

No one can doubt that if there really were a House of Commons—which there cannot be without an extension of the Sufrage—the condition of the industrial classes would be greatly improved. The blessings of plenty would then be spread over the land, by the abolition of the duties which now prevent the importation of foreign corn, while they also exclude our manufactures from the foreign markets—the enormous appropriation of money and property to a dominant Church would then be checked—the hydra of Patronage would lose some of its heads—the Pension List would be cut down to a fair limit, compensating those only who had merited well from the community—the number of placemen would be reduced, and their perquisites taken away—the expenditure of the Revenue would be put upon the lowest possible scale—and, in a word, all needful Reform would be promptly and efficiently made. With the people unrepresented in Parliamant, as at present, nothing beyond the mere name of Reform will be granted. They will give the shadow—we want the substance.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, MARCH 11.
everal private bills were read a second time, and ordered to be commi
ir G. STRICKLAND presented a petition from Preston praying a rep
Corn-Laws.

Several private bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. Sir G. STRICKLEAND presented a petition from Perston praying a repeal of the Corn-Laws. ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL.

Sir J. GRAHAM proposed the house should go into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill on Monday, at 5 o'clock.

Mr. J. Jarvas said, as the Bocelastatical Courts Bill had not come on on Market and the legal members, who were compelled to be on circuit, would be able to attend.

Colonel SIETHORF was utterly astonished that there was no House last night. He thought Ministers ought to be called to account for not having been the top of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country. As for the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the country of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the Country of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, he was the business of the presence of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, being the same reason, too, he objected to the Registration of Vertice counties. For the same reason, too, he objected to the Registration of Vertice countries for the measure would be delayed.

Mr. Scauchert and Mr. Farkarane expressed to the Government not to have made a House.

Mr. Scauchert and Mr. Farkarane expressed to the Government not to have made a House.

Mr. Scauchert and Mr. Farkarane expressed a hope that the measure would be delay

Mr. SCARLERS and Second to the delayed, the state of the long role, he be delayed, the 7th of April.

Bridge, the 7th of April.

Sir J. Grantam: With all respect for the gentlemen of the long role, he begged to say that the Government were the proper parties to direct legislation, and to proceed with those measures which they considered necessary for the interests of the country.

The first of the country of the control of the proper parties to the country.

The first of the country of the first of the first of the first of the country.

Mr. Perrana gave notice that, on the motion for going into committee of ways and means, he should move for certain returns relating to the Halifax and of reardlans. ways and means, he should move so board of guardians.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

board of guardians.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

Several petitions were presented to the House on Church matters.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE FORCES EMPLOYED IN CHINA.

The LORD CHANCELOR informed the House that having transmitted to Sit Gordon Bremer the resolution conveying heir lordships; thanks to the officers and men who had served in the Chinese expedition, he had received a troops who served under him.

On the motion of the Dake of Wellington, or Gordon Bremer's reply was ordered to be entered upon the minutes.

Lord CAMPRIEL, gar on the minutes.

Lord CAMPRIEL and the Church of Soul and the disputes that at present seitated the Church of Soul and the proposed sould be appeared to the supplex that their productions that the control of the Sould and the production of the Stewarton case, which is pending. Lord CAMPRILL could not think of postponing his resolutions until after the Stewarton case was decided. In the resolutions which he proposed to sub-

mit to their lordships on Monday next, he should cautiously avoid any sion between the judicial and legislative functions of that house.

on between the judicial and legislative functions of that house.

JUSTICES OF PEACE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, this bill was read a third time and

mit to their lordships on Monday next, he should cautiously avoid any collision between the judicial and legislative functions of that house.

On the motion of Lord Wilarschitzps, this bill was read a third time and passed.

Tord Wilarschitzps reported from the Gommittee that their lordships would be more inconvenienced in 1844 than they now were by the progress of the building of the New Houses, and that it was expedient the architect should proceed to complete the New Houses, and that it was expedient the architect should proceed to complete the New Houses, and that it was expedient the architect should proceed to complete the New Houses for their lordships required to be printed.

The Lord CIAACCRLOOT—I have felt anxious?

The Lord CIAACCRLOOT—I have felt anxious at the earlists possible day to call your lordships attention to the subject of the notice. A genileman in the prime of life—a most anniable character—incapable of giving offences or fine day. The assassin was secured; he was committed for trial; that trial has taken place, and he has secaped with impunity. I have felt in my duty to consider this important subject, with the view not only of secretaining what the place of the property of the property should be applied, and what it is nature should be. We all know that persons who labour under mental delusion with respect to one or more objects are entirely, or apparently so, rational with respect to to discover the existence of this maindy. After relating several ancetotes confirmatory of this view, his lordship proceeded. The first question for our consideration is, what is the actual law of the country? and when you consideration is, what is the actual law of the country? and when you consideration is, what is the actual law of the country? and when you consideration is, what is the actual law of the country? and when you consideration is, what is the actual law of the country? and when you consideration is, what is the actual law of the country and when you consideration is, which is the proposed

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

SEW MEMBERS.

North Werrickshire, in the room of Sir Earley Wilmon, and Mr. Mathison, for Ashburton, in the room of Sir Earley Wilmon, and Mr. Mathison, for Ashburton, in the room of the late Mr. Jardine, took the oaths and their seasts.

Several petitions were presented by honourable members.

New WHITS.

On the method of Sir Thouse NEW WHITS.

Ripon, and the town of Cambridge.

Mr. McKINSON asked Lord Stanley whether or not it was the intention of the Majesty's Government to make an advance on loan to the proprietors of the island of Autigua who had suffered so severely by the late estrebusks, and the public buildings of Antiqua, which had been bereified to the dust the control of the Mr. McKINSON asked Lord Sir Carles Mr. McKINSON Asked Lord Mr. McKINSON A

and not of a grant. THE AMERICAN BOUNDARY.
Sir ROBERT PERL appeared at the bar of the Rouse, and presented, by order of her Misety, a copy of the control of the Rouse, and presented, by order of her Misety, a copy of the control of the Robert Perl of the Rober

measurements of the state of th

means,
Mr. Frinkand rose, and began by apologising for taking up the time of ionourable members; and said, if the papers he had moved for had been granted, it would not have been necessary for him now to trouble the House. While acting with the Halifax board of guardians, on Monday last, Mr. Clements had thought sit to add in passing a vote of censure on his conduct in Parliament. The introduction of a tread-wheel was regularly discussed, and the board decided upon cretting it, while one of the members undertook to superintend its erection. He was now prepared to show the House what sort of a hand-corn-milt that was which was to be crected in the Halifax work.

house; it was nothing more nor less time a rag-machine for the purpose of directing rags collected in the horest hovels of the Continent—impremanded with every disease, and from the grinding of which the most noisone stench, injurious effluirs, and dust arose. Where rags were ground the greatest difficulty was experienced in finding people who would work the mills, but at Haiffact the poor over to be completed to undergo the laborious, disgusting, and the completed to undergo the laborious, disgusting, at Somerset-house, or they had deceived the right honourable Home Secretary, because they instructed him that it was not a rag-machine to be worked by a capstam, but a corn-mill to be worked by hand. The honourable moments are not assembled at the board on Worked with the continuation of March instant; specifying the ex efficie guardians from the elected guardians; also, a last of the guardians who were not present, specifying the ex efficie guardians from the elected guardians who were not present, specifying the ex efficie guardians from the elected guardians and the standard of the satisfaction and the satisfaction and the standard of the satisfaction and the

Mr. R. Yorke thought no inconvenience constant and the papers.

Mr. Walkend was sory that the papers were refused.

Mr. Walkend was sory that the papers were refused.

Mr. Walkend was the chared for a division, but was afterwards re-opened.

On our return we found

Sir Roder Perle stating that he had no objection to lay on the table all papers relating to the mill; but this motion/went to a breach of privilege, papers relating to the mill; but this motion/went to a breach of privilege, ments had acted rightly, their very production would excelpate him. Art. close ments had acted rightly, their very production would excelpate him.

After some further observations,

Mr. Perral yan said, if the House would permit him, he would withdraw the amendment.

MF. PERRAND said, if the Hoose would permit him, he would withdraw the amendment.

It was, by leave, withdrawn, and the House resolved itself into a meaning of the LECTOR AND MEAN'S.

The CHANCHE OF THE HOUSE OF WAYS AND MEAN'S.

The CHANCHE OF THE HOUSE OF THE HOU

Upon the motion that the House do resorve itself into committee on this Mr. Lindus said he had obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regarding the personation of voters. If Sir J. Graham, as he understood, had directed his attention to the subject, he would postpone the consideration of his bill sine dict.

said he had prepared some clauses which he was desirous of introducing hinto the bill before the House.

Mr. HUME thought the measure calculated to increase the expense and difficulty.

introducing into the bill before the House.

Mr. HUXE thought the measure calculated to increase the expense and difficult thought the measure calculated to increase the expense and difficult thought the measure calculated to increase the chair.

Clauses I and 2 were agreed to. On clause 3, Mr. Offraistic said, a plan had been suggested for the appointment of a permanent body of registration (adopts and which, it was suggested, would secure. Sir J. Gralian agreed with the propriety of more frequent registration. On clause 4, after some discussion as to the notices apportaining to registration, the clause was sugreed to.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBR said this clause was defective. He thought that the overseers should append to the name of every person objected to, the cause of such objection, otherwise they would cause delay and exazion.

Sir J. Graliam thought the objection premature. He begged to refer him ters to give costs in the calculated the propose that in the eleventh line, after the word "objected," the word is "objected," the word is "objected," the word is "objected," the word is and with the bond fade ground of objection.

Mr. Excort said, after what had fallen from the honourable and learned the Solicitor-General, he should not vote for the amendment.

The committee then divided. The numbers were:—For the clause, 57; for of the bill.

Clause of was agreed to without remark.

Solicitor-General, he should not your tow. The committee then divided. The numbers were:—For the clause, 57; for the amendment, 47; majority, 10. The clause was then ordered to stand part of the bill.

On clause 3 was agreed to without remark.

On clause 7 being read, after some comment by several members, the comittee divided, and the clause was then agreed to. Clause 8 was agreed to without observation.

The 10th clause was agreed to without observation.

The 10th clause was agreed to one of the property of the payment of rates and taxes before the 20th day of June.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE objected to the rate-paying clauses altogether, of which this was a part. He should propose it be omittee as to the necessity of the payment of rates and taxes before the 20th day of June.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE objected to the rate-paying clauses altogether, of which this was a part. He should propose it be omittee of the was a part of the was a part of the was a part of the payment of rates and taxes before the 20th day of June.

Mr. BHOTHERTON would support the honourable member for Lewes.

Mr. BHOTHERTON would support the honourable member for Lewes.

Mr. BHOTHERTON would support the honourable member for the series of the paying clauses.

In the clause from clause 12 to clause 45 were agreed to.

The clause was ordered to stand part of the bill.

Mr. C. Wood pagreed with its general principle. It was supperficiently the way of making up correct registers; the deposit of a small sum would be a service of the clause and amendment, that 25 be interestinated of 00c. Sir James Grants and the town of granting costs against

ay of making up correct reasons, no account of a small sum none of a micient protection. Mr. Christopher moved, as an amendment, that £5 be inserted instead of 20s. Sir JAMS GRAINAX said that he was in favour of granting costs against oth frivolous claimants and objectors. Mr. TRINKER would divide the committee against the proposition with respect costs. He thought that a greater sum than 20s, should be permitted to be

Mr. Teinser would divide the committee against the proposition with respect to costs. He thought that a greater sum than 20s. should be permitted to be awarded.

A second of the control of the committee divided—For the amendment, and the committee of the commit

her Majesty and the King of the French for the mutual surrender of fugitives from justice.

CORN LAWS.

Lord MONTHAGER said, he rose to bring under their lordships' consideration a question of reast imperisons the request of noble lords opposite, and the only reason in the request of noble lords opposite, and the only reason in the request of noble lords opposite, and the only reason in the request of noble lords opposite, and the only reason in the result of their lordships did not necessarily involve any party considerations whatever. A more simple proposition—one more entirely connecting itself with the principles of financial and continuous control of the results of 1815, 1822, and 1827, and of the support they had respected the results of 1815, 1822, and 1827, and of the support they had respected the results of th

of the people, was a moderate and a reasonable one, he would ask whether they could by any possibility adopt a course more calculated to give their they could by any possibility adopt a course more calculated to give mittee to inquire into the effects and consequences of the Corn-law of last session. He might be told that they would disturb great existing interests. Her Majesty, in her speech, referred to the depression of trade. We they prepared to say that our agricultural interest was in a state of combination of the people. The present condition of the property of the people. The present condition of this session? He then entered into a statistical account of the revenue. There was a great falling-off in the conforts of the people. The present condition of thins might be present to the people. The present condition of this smight series of the control of the people. The present condition of this smight series of the control of the people. The present condition of this smight series of the control of the conforts of the people. The present condition of this smight series of the control of the conforts of the people. The present condition of the series of the control of the conforts of the people. The present condition of the conforts of the people. The present condition of the conforts of the people of the control of the conforts of the conforts of the people of the conforts of the conforts of the conforts of the people of the conforts of the

Their lordships divided. For the motion:—Contents—Present, 31, Proxies, 47; total, 78.1 Non-Contents—Present, 82, Proxies, 118; total, 200. Majority against the motion 199

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS-TUESDAY,

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUSDAY.

INCLOSURE BILLS

Mr. STANTON rose for the purpose of moving the resolution of which he had given notice—"That in every bill for inclosing lands, provision be made for reserving a portion of the land to be inclosed to be let in allottments, not exercised and the propose of moving population of the district, and for leaving an open space in the most appropriate situation, sufficient for the working classes they derived their comforts, and he hoped, in return, they would consider them. The hon, member concluded by moving that the standing order 89 should be suspended.

Jung G. SOKLERSET opposed the proposition.

Ling G. SOKLERSET opposed the proposition of the propo

Yet satisfactory. FRAIDS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. WALLAGE whiched to call the attention of the noble lord opposite to a statement which has a good to the statement which was a statement which will be statement as the statement which was a statement which will be statement which will be statement with the statement which was a statement which was a statement which will be statement with the statement which was a statement which will be statement with the statement which was a statement which was a statement which will be statement which was a statement which was a statement which will be statement which will be statement with the statement which was a statement which was a statement which will be statement with the statement which was a statement which will be statement which was a s

Castoms had received £80,000 as his share. He firsted that no compromise had been entered into.

Mr. WAID in a BURTHESO ON THE LAND.

Mr. WAID in the secondary of th

articles of consumption, and on labour, had reached their highest point, and to that circumstance alone we were included to the income-tax. Nothing burdens on land, they were more than made up for by the amount of public money distributed amongst the aristocracy. The burdens imposed by the lands interest on the community were corrowas, and would, therefore, on the most of the control of the most of the charges and the most of the most of the most of the control of the most of the most of the most of the charges and the most of t

out even a stronger case in favour of this motion when the more him.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved the adjournment of the debate, and d much confusion, and crise of "No, no," and "Divide."

The House divided—For Mr. Ward's motion, 183; against it, 232: majority, 92.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Weddesday.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported Colonel Rolleston in custody. After some discussion, the motion for discharging Colonel Rolleston from custody, or sowers petitions agreed to.

Several petition, agreed to.

Bit J. Galaint, an asswer at a question by Mr. R. Yorke, said the New Yoo-law Amendment Bill could not be discussed before Easter.

Poor-law Amendment Bill could not be discussed before Easter.

Mr. East: moved the could not be discussed before Easter.

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Mr. East: moved the could not be discussed before Easter.

Mr. BLAGLAN; In moving that the Bill to prevent the employment of days in carts, and as beasts of the measure was arbitrary and arbitrarities. It in the measure was arbitrary and arbitrarities of the months, complained that the measure was arbitrary and arbitrarities. It in the said to specify and the measure was arbitrary and arbitrarities. The measure was not be added to the more decay, and who employed dogs only. The question having been put on the amendment, Mr. HANA saw no ground for interference in such tridling matters when there were so many more subjects worthy of legislation, and imperatively required to the subject of the such tridling matters when there were so many more subjects worthy of legislation, and imperatively regoing into committee, 04. Algority for going into committee, 04. PRIVILEGE—Amoultine Decays.

Mr. Huxa saw no ground for Interference in such triffing matters when there were so many more subjects worthy of legislation, and imperatively requiring it. It was much more importate to legislate for man than for dogs. The House the many control of the property of the

Mr. FERRAND moved the addition of the words, "and if any notices issued reviously relative to such preceedings."

Sir. J. Garalan, opposed this amendment.

After some conversation, the Housed divided—For the amendment, 11; sgainst, 53. Majority, 142-d by Sir. J. Graham, was then agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter past two.

HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY.

House met at five o'clock, and after several petitions had been presented, LANGDALE brought up the report on the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill.

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS FROM WESTMINSTER.

The Lord Changeline presented a petition from the Law Institution, removed the removal of the Courts from Westminster to some more central

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS FROM WESTMINSTER.

The Lond CLANCELLOR presented a petition from the Law Institution, recommending the removal of the Courts from Westminster to some more central situation.

In the Courts of Law at Westminster.

Lord LANGALES and the head a very strong prejudice in favour of continuing the Courts of Law at Westminster.

Lord LANGALES and the long that the subject would be inquired into. Lord BROUGHAM said he had not the slightest objection to inquire.

The Lord LANGALES and it was highly desirable that the younger members, the court of Law at Westminster.

The Lord LANGALES and the long that the subject would be inquired into. Lord BROUGHAM said he had not the slightest objection to inquire.

The Lord LANGALES and the long that the subject would be inquired into Lord and the said that shall be subject to the said limited from the advantage of this course. When the Courts said a Lincoln's Inn, as they did sometimes, the members of the bar who were actually escaped in basmess attended in Court. The others were at claimbers ready to generally remained throughout the day, and there he studied the law and the manner in which it was administered, and that was a great advantage; and that was, in his mind, the strongest argument against the removal of the Courts-Claim Courts of the Court of the Courts of the Court of the Courts of the Court of the Cour

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS-THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair a few minutes before four o'clock.
Captain PECHELL moved the second reading of the South Eastern (Dover
Extension and Stations) Railway Bill.
At the suggestion, however, of some honourable members, the gallant officer
agreed to postpone it for a short period.
The Nottingham Lighting Bill was read a third time and passed.
Several petitions praying for a repeal of the Corn-laws, were presented.
ALLOTMENT OF WASTE LANDS.
Mr. FERRAND gave notice that he would, on Thursday, 30th March, move
for leave to bring in a Bill to compel the allotments of waste lands enclosed
to the lahouring classes.
BUILDINGS IN THE METROPOLIS.
LOND LINCOLK gave notice that, on Thursday, March 30, he would move for

Lord Lincoln gave notice that, on Thursday, March 30, he would move for eave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of buildings in the metropolis.

DUTIES ON FIRE INSURANCE.

Colonel Stringer gave notice that he would, in the week after the Easter recess, move a resolution for the reduction of the duties on fire insurance, and that he would take the sense of the House thereon. An Hon. Mindlen that he would take the sense of the House thereon. An Hon. Mindlen the moved that the House be counted; and, as there were but thirty-five members present, the Speaker left the chair at half-past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS-FRIDAY.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Lord LANGDALE the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Several petitions were presented.

THE PUNSHMENT OF DEATH BILL.

On the motion of Lord WHAINCLIFFE this bill passed through committee. Pink Marquis of LANSDOWER moved for the production of the correspondence between her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the British merchants at Canton. The Barl of ABERDERS (who was most imperfectly heard in the gallery) said, he was not aware of any objection to the production of the papers asked for by the noble marquis, the more especially as they had already been made public.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Person.

HOUSE OF COMMONS-FRIDAY.

Several petitions were presented.

Lord Worster seked the right hon, gentleman, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, whether there was any duty on live cattle coming from Canada, though originally from the United States?

Mr. Galabricks asserted in the negative.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

On the motion of Sir J. Graman, the Registration of Voters' Bill was recommitted. Clauses from 40 to 55, inclusive, were agreed to. On clause 57,
which provides for the remuneration of revising-barristers,
Lord Howtek said he must again urge his objections to this part of the
measure. He thought the plan of appeal proposed in the bill not much better
than the present.

neasure. He thought the plan to approxyment of the present and the present and the present and the number of revising-barristers was reduced in the fill one-half. It at present was 100—the expense £22,000; it was proposed to ave only 55, at an expense £17,000.

Mr. W. PATTEN objected to the salary of 200 guineas being made to include

Min. W. PATTER SPEED AND TO SEED AND TO SE

Sixed they find over employed as pand agents in any way during the Sir J. Grantin said that he feared any multiplication of questions at the poll would interfere with the law for concluding the poll in one day, which it would be highly inconvenient to after.

After a few observations from Mr. Excorr and Mr. HUME, the clauses as it clauses a second of the second of

#### OVERLAND MAIL.

## RIOTS AT CANTON, AND MASSACRE OF THREE HUNDRED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In the midst of the pleasing anticipations caused by the termination of hostilities with China, and the obtainment of such favourable terms of pacification, we have been suddenly surfied by the intelligence of mother of those acts of cold-blooded cruelty and systematic perful, which have so other stained the national character and annals of the Chinese; and events have occurred at Santon which most fully prove that the people of that province still bear towards their conquerors feelings of the bitteres hatred.



Formosan Islanders and captive Lascar

On the arrival of Sir H. Dottinger at Amoy, in November last, he discovered that nearly the whole of the men belonging to the ships Norbudad and Am, which were wrecked on the coast of Formosa, in September, 1841, and March, 1842, had been massacred in cold blood, by the authorities of that island. This attorious butchery of nearly three hundred human beings was alleged by the officers of the government of Formosa to have been perpetrated in compliance with the mandate of the Emperor; but there is irrefragable proof to the effect that



Beheading of a Prisoner

this command was obtained on the mendacious representation that the shipwrecked men were prisoners of war, and that the vessels had gone to Formosa with hostile intentions. Had it not been for this discovery, there is no doubt that hostilities would have been recommenced in China, and continued until a punishment proportioned to the magnitude of the crime had been inflicted on the heartless miscreants who committed it. As it is, Sir Henry has declared his intention of submitting an account of the dreadful occurrence to the Emperor, and demanding, in the name of her Britannic Majesty, that the local authorities of Formosa shall be degraded and punished according to their deserts, and their property confiscrated, and its amount devoted to the support of the families of the murdered men. This is precisely the measure which, under such painful circumstances, it behoved the Penipotentary to adopt. Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamations on this list deep abhoremen of them on fine and manky tone, express to respect to the support of the families of the murdered men. This is precisely the measure which, under such leading the proclamations on this deep abhoremen of them on fine and manky tone, express to respect to the direction of the families of the more than a fine contrast to the directing mouseness trumpeted forth in India int he shape of official nanouncements. No reply had yet been received, when the steamer Amount left the coast, to the plenipotentiary's representation respecting the Formosa munderers; but it appeared to be the firm conviction of all parties that the Emperor, rather than risk the renewal of a war which has cost China so dear, would unhesitatingly comply with Sir Henry's requisitions, and issue instructions for the execution of the miscreants in question.

The event at Canton, to which we have alluded, contains even more serious indications of the temper of the Chinese, although it has not been attended with so treacherous and wholesale a destruction of life; for it marks out that, whatever has bee

manently, in the neighbourhood of Honan, on the opposes was the river.

About this time a notice was issued, purporting to emanate from the Gentry and people of the villages contiguous to Canton, in which they stated that "the English foreigners were thinking of removing into the country to dwell, and that from the ousside of Canton, along the banks of the river, and all the way to Honan, they land taken plans and sketches, trusting to their power to come and seize thereon;" it also intimated, that if the presumed intention were persisted in, the "foreigners" would be expelled by force of arms. According to the laws of the country, the exhibition of a seditious placard was a serious offence, and considering the peculiar state of our relations with the

Chinese, and the mischievous tendency of the address in question, it evidently became the duty of the local authorities to give prompt attention to the matter. No were they backward in noticing it, a proclamation being, without delay, issued by the Prefect of Canton, the object of which was to allay the excitement that existed, and to prevent the commission of any act of violence. The scholars of Canton also circulated an answer to the manifesto of the malcontent party, in which Confucius was liberally quoted, and the folly of creating disturbances most



Chinese Rack.

unquestionably established. Neither the remonstrances of the mayor, however, nor the arguments of the scholars, varied aught; for thought the exhibition of the address issued by the latter, when posted up in the Alinglien Hall, on the day of a large meeting, found several supporters, the majority of the malocative of the majority of the malocative of the majority o



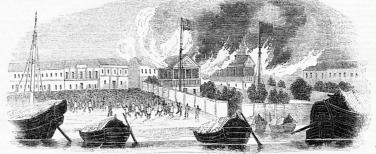
Punishment of the Cord.

and the Chinamen remaining at the bottom of Heg-lane, all seemed to be joining the mob, which had now become pretty large. Things grew suspicious, some Europeans being pelled, Carrest Hog-lane, and made open the door of the Company's grewall of the garden. Even then no foreigner contemplated that it would go any further than breaking their windows went, as all the factories in the New British were being put in order, and numbers of workmen were employed getting the Company's hall in residence for Sir H. Pottinger. In a very few minutes, however, a most vigorous attack was made upon No. 13 British, which was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was natacked in this sudden manner in the hope and expectation of capturing two ladies that were residing there. These ladies had been removed immediately it was seen that the Company's garden was broken open. The attack was so sudden that most of the other residents believed



Riots at Canton.

that the object had been accomplished and the ladies captured. Neither residents or domestics saved a single article but what they stood in The Hong merchants at the carnest request of some residents had sent for soldiers to some station outside the walls near the factories; but the Mandarin thereof, of course, knowing that the row would be much more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force of present instance. The Governor refused his sanction, and the Qwang-



Barning of the English Factories.

Beep went, accompanied by the Quang Chew foo and Nam-Hoy-Yunc, the Section of the Consultation of the English Factories and now been pillaged and descrited, excepting No.1 Dutch. The soldiers for the soldiers for the soldiers are not for amount of money in its treasury, was up in the air, and the most finding them the soldiers of the threat them, attacked and the most finding them with stones, consequently the Manicarius took retage in the Consoo-house, which the soldiers guarded, It was now about five o'clock, and the mob had set fire to the Company's hall, and commenced pillaging and destroying all the factories eastward of Hog-lane. They broke and destroyed everything, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No. 1 British, adjoining the Hall, mean the factories of their houses, expecting every moment to find their free prending. The mob would not allow them to work, saying that they were determined that all the factories casts would be burst, but that if any others caught they would assist in quenching them. All

refuge in Ming Qua's Hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked. It was fortunate that the immonse amount of dollars which were under the embers of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate; for, although it was cvident that the political part of it were satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze eastward of Hog-lane, yet all the bad characters in Canton having by this time assembled, a great number consisted of those who came after plunder. Things remained in this state until about 20 clock, when, staying the say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the Quantum of the square and state of the properties of the same of the square and state of the same of the square that the square and state of the same of of

eath merchanus at cannot, remang to them, and at the close of his last letter the plenipotentiary makes use of the following remarks:—

"You will observe that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary that I shall at present tell you, that that subject has admissed to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary that I shall at present tell you, that that subject has admissed to the subject of the subject of

no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of them excepting Canton; but that, in the mean time, Tinghae and Kolongsoo will be open, as heretofore, to all vessels wishing to visit them.

BOMBAY.

The intelligence from Scinde reaches—to the 25th ult. from Kurrachee, and the 17th from Sukhur. At the former place fever was riging to an alarming extent among the troops, two officers and twelve men having died of it in the course of a week; and at the latter place her Mujesty's 22d Regiment had about 200 men in hospital. Major Outran, who was about proceeding to England, but had been recalled to resume stange of the negotiations in this quarter, had fifted upon the turbulent Amers, with whom he was a favourite, and matters are now in a fair way for satisfactory adjustment. A detectment, consisting of 300 men of her Majesty's 22d Regiment, mounted on camels, with 100 of the Scinde Irregulars, with one gun, had been dispatched by Sir C. Napie from the camp at Deej Kote, in search of the son and nephew of the Meer Rostrum, who, with their families, had taken refuge in the Desert, at a fort called Islam Kote, lying about eighty miles inwards. On arriving at this place, they found it deserted; but a few days afterwards the Meer and his son came into camp. Sir Charles's arrival. This was a prize which the General was sorry at loising if or, ere he left it, he had it in ruins. The news from Sciude has been, during the month, very contradictory. At the one time it was stated to have been in a state of complete commotion, and fears entertained that, should any of the troops return, a second edition of the Cabool tragedy would be the consequence. Now, everything bears the most peaceful character. However, a report is current, and generally credited, that a move will be made on Hyderabad.

Another report is current, and generally credited, that a move will be made on Hyderabad.

Another revolution has taken place at Cabool. Ukhlar Khan had come down upon it, and taken it without opposition. Dost Mahomed was at this

Mr. Rosenberg's new novel of "The Man of the People" will appear during the coming week. The author will be favourably remembered by the talent of his 'Prince, Duke, and Page." In the present work he has shown infinitely greater constructive care. It abounds with incident; and when we mention the early part of the French revolution as its period and its hero as Mirabeau, it will at once be felt that the interest of its mere story must be deep. It has been written with a highly peetic pen, and arranged with an artist's power.

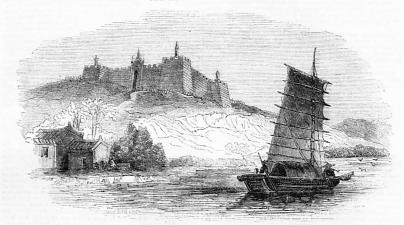
A few evenings since, between the hours of 7 and 8, the offices of Mr. Samuel Field, the celebrated architect, No. 13, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, were booken into, and a quantity of wearing appared was stolen. Coutent with their booty, the robbers, we are happy to say, left behind what was by the most valantle, viz., all Mr. Field's heautiful designs, which, had they been taken, would have been un irreparable loss.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE AT GUADELOUPE.



Two Thousand Lives Lost.—The Paris papers of Saturday contain most melaneholy tidings of the carthquake with which the West Indies were visited on the 8th of February last. Guadeloupe has suffered from it to a fearful extent, and the important town of Pointe-à Pitre no longer exists. What the earthquake spared in this devoted city, has been destroyed by fire; and in addition to the dead, who are rated at not less than two thousand, between fifteen and eighteen hundred were more or less wounded. All quarters of the colonies have suffered, as well as the dependencies. The town of the Moule is destroyed, and mourn over the death of thirty inhabitants. The rural parts have had their share of this articles and the colonies have suffered and wounded were to be met with in every direction. On the news of this disaster reaching Martinique, vars ago, but would appear to have but slightly felt the effects of the recent convolutions, supplied extent from an earthquake four cars ago, but would appear to have but slightly felt the effects of the recent convolutions, supplied extent from an earthquake four cars ago, but would appear to have but slightly felt the effects of the recent convolutions, supplied extent from a late of the recent convolutions, and all also shortly recent and Rochefort, to forward money, mediciaements, and a million of thirty inhabitants. The rural parts have had their share of this articles and the recent convictions and Rochefort, to forward money, mediciaements, and a million of the Chambers for the same benevolent object.

#### THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.



Formosa, or Ty-o-an, is a large island in the Chinese seas, situated about 100 miles from the mainland; it is nearly 180 miles in length from north to south, and 50 miles in width. The western portion of the island is still in an unevilized state, the interior being occupied by the aborigines, and the seacoast by the Ladrone pirates. Although so near the coast of China, it was not colonized by the Chinese until about the year 1620; but even then they could searcely be said to hold real possession of any part of the island. They exercised, however, the rights of sovereignty, so far as to grant permission to the Dutch to build a fort upon the coast, on condition of the latter giving up possession of the neighbouring islands, called the Piscadoses—the fort was name? Fort Zeland. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the Tartars having overrun China, from 20,000 to 30,000 Chinese took refuge in Formosa, and the presence of so many industrious families rapidly improved the condition of the country. After a lapse of a lew years the Spaniards, settled at the Phillipine islands, endeavoured to drive the Dutch from their new possessions, but falled in their attempt. The famous Chinese admiral, Coxinga, soon after this, having been refused a reinge by the Dutch, collected a large naval force, and, after possessing himself of the town of Formosa, he attacked and took Fort Zeland, and drove the Dutch cutrley from the island. Coxinga was soon after this killed in battle but his descendants kept almost severeign possession of the lish until 1683, when it was voluntarily ceded to the Chinese Emperor. The chief city of the island, also called Ty-o-an, is on the eastern coast, with an extensive harbour, but difficult of approach and of inconsiderable depth. The capital is a present a large and opulear inconsiderable depth. The capital is at present a large and opulear city, and well supplied with the necessaries and luxuries of life-which are sold in long streets, covered with awnings during seven or eight months of the

The second capital punishment is that of the cord: in which case the unfortunate sufferer is strangled by means of a cord drawn tightly round the neck. It is considered of a much less degrading nature than beheading. Mandarins and men of distinction usually suffer in this manner—the Emperor sometimes, as an especial

favour, transmitting the culprit a silken cord, with permission to to be his own executioner. Of the minor punishments, that of the rack is the most cruel. It is employed for the purpose of extorting confession, and very much resembles an instrument formerly used in Europe for the same purpose. It is made after many fashions; sometimes producing pain by compressing the fingers—at others, as in the engraving, the ankle-bones.

In one method, called the swing, nearly the whole weight of the body is supported by cords passed raund the ankles, producing, in this manner, violent pain, if the punishment is long continued.

Imprisonment in the cage is a greater or less severe punishment, according to the size of the cage. The sufferings of many of our unfortunate countrymen and women, owing to the late war, have rendered us all familiar with the description of imprisonment in the cage.

mortunate countrymen and women, owing to the late war, have rendered us all familiar with the description of imprisonment in the cage.

More than a century ago, considerable attention was drawn to the island of Formosa, by the publication of a work, purporting to be its history, written by a clever impostor, then and since known as George Psalmanazar, though it is believed such was not his real name. This person came over from the Continent, and passed himself off as a convert to Protestantism. He said that he was a native of Formosa, and, having quitted that island, had been cajoled by the Jesuits into a temporary belief in, and profession of, the Roman Catholic faith. In his history of Formosa, published in England under the patronage of the most distinguished of the clergy and nobility, Psalmanazar gave the Formosan alphabet, and views of buildings and costumes, all of which were flettions. He even went to the length of eating his meat in a raw state, which he declared to be the Formosan custom. Finally, the cheat was discovered, and Psalmanazar confessed that his history was a mere fiction from first to last. He remained in England until his death, and contributed largely to the "Universal History," being a man of extensive evalution. He declared himself extremely sorry for the literary fraud he had committed, but declined explaining his motives for committing it.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC UNDERTAKING—We are informed, that in consequence of insanity nequitals, charitst insinuations, threatening letters, and other circumstances equally uncomfortable to men high in office, the Polytechnic Institution and Adelaide Gallery have undertaken, for an adequate consideration, to electrotype all the members of the Chainet, and perfectly shealt them in copper, tuat they may walk abroad in confidence. It was intended to extend the process to the members of the Houses of Parliament as well, but some chemical obstacles in depasting the precipitate upon a brass surface has led to the plan being abundanced—Prancal, nephow of the late unfortunate and lamented Mr. Edward Drummond, has been appointed by Sir Robert Peel to one of the junior eletrships of the Tressury.

The Speaker of the House of Commons holds his first levee to-day (Saturday), the 18th, and his other levees are fixed for the 25th instant and 1st of April.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The bureaux of the Chamber of Deputies have adopted, by a strong majority, the proposition of M. de Sade, for excluding from the chamber persons employed by the Crown, with certain exceptions noted. The proposition of M. Duvergier d'Hauraime for abolishing the vote by ballot is also to be taken in consideration upon next Monday. In the monthly renewal of the stunding comment of the control of the monthly renewal of the stunding comment. Monday. In the monthly renewal of the stunding comment of the control of the monthly renewal of the stunding comment. The store interest was attached to the selection of the chairmen and secretaries of these bureaux, as they would have to examine into and report upon some Bills of importance, which the Government intended to introduce. M. de Sade's proposition has given rise to much discussion. Its object is to prevent Members of the Chamber of Deputies from being appointed to various public officestyleding salaries, and from obtaining any promotion during the Legislature they belong to, and a year after the expiration of their powers. The reading of this proposition was authorised by five committees out of nine, notwithstanding the opposition of the cabinet. M. Guizot and his colleague explicitly declared that they were determined to resist the measure. The effective force of the national guand of Paris, than 50,000.

SPAIN.

tnan 50,000.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals state that the Ministerial party have been completely successful in the capital. The Opposition have been more successful in the provinces, but are loud in their declarations that wherever the ministerial candidate has succeeded, it has been by corruption and intimidation. It is said that Ministers will be certain of a majority in the Cortes. The returns known gave them about forty votes more than their opponents. Several acts of violence have taken place at some of the provincial elections.

PORTINGAY

the ministerial candinate has succeeded, it has been by corruption and intimidation. It is said that Ministers will be certain of a majority in the Cortes. The returns known gave them about forty votes more than their opponents. Several acts of violence have taken place at some of the provincial elections.

PORTUGAL.

The Chamber of Deputies still continued discussing the Douro wine question; but it was not expected that the endowment of the company would be carried into effect, if the convention with England was concluded. The announcement of the last offers, which are officially called an ultimatum, having gone home, had given great satisfaction at Oporto. It had transpired, that besides the reductions already announced, it was proposed to take 20 per cent. off the present duty on butter, and to reduce the duty on all British goods imported into the sisland of Madeira, to one half the present rate. But Chambers had given proofs of the obstinate resistance that might be expected to the class of the control of the present duty on the control of the present duty on the total control of the present duty on the present of the control of the present duty on the control of the present duty on the control of the present duty on the control of the present duty of the duties on Ortoucous corrections of the control of

#### THE PROVINCES.

THE PROVINCES.

[From our oun Correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, Thursday.—The interest excited by the Chartist trials, has certainly not been diminished by the publication of the proceedings, and the perusal of the speeches made by the defendants. The self-composure and eloquence with which they defended themselves against all the powers of the Crown, have impressed the public as favourably as they did the Court and the bar. The verdict against Mr. O'Connor and fourteen of the defendant upon the fifth count, is regarded by the Chartists as a triumph. The highest legal authorities, as I stated last week, differ respecting the legality of a recommendation to ease from labour for certain specified political objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially of a recommendation to ease from labour for certain specified political objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially of a recommendation to ease from labour for certain specified political objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially objects. But even assuming that the Court of tween 3 beneficially objects. But even assuming that the Court of the court o

ductors of which find their account in promoting the policy of repulsion between the middle and operative classes.

Your readers ought to know that five out of six—I believe I might say nine out of ten—of the working men in our manufacturing districts are Charlists. And yet how little do the readers of newspapers know of what is passing in the bosoms of these men!

"Mens against molem;"

"Mens agitat molem;" and yet the nature of the mind that is thus informing the mass we will not take the trouble of inquiring into. Everand anon it breaks out into a Chartist insurrection, or takes the milder shape of disturbances at Anti-Corn-Law meetings. Everywhere it bears the same general character of bitter distrust of all above the suffering operatives in the social scale. It is high time an attempt should be made to heal this distrust—to pour oil and balm into the gaping wounds of the body politic. The Chartists themselves now see that violent language and actions of violence damage their cause, as well as peril their liberty. Milder counsels prevail among them. They are not insensible to the expressions of sympathy which their demeanour at Lancaster has procured for them. The present is therefore a frourable moment to bring about a better and kinder feeling between them and their employers, and the middle classes, and I do trust it will not be lost sight of.

To return to the Chartist meeting at Carpenters' Hall. The defendants, on entering the hall, with Mr. Roberts, of Bath (their solicitor at their head), were received with enthusiastic cheering. A Chairman having been appointed, and a hymn sung (in praise of the Charter),—

Mr. Roberts proceeded to address the meeting, and was warmly

classes, and I do trust it will not be lost sight of.

To return to the Chartst meeting at Carpenters' Hall. The defendants, on entering the hall, with Afr. Roberts, of Bath (their solicitor at their head), were received with enthussatic cheering. A Chairmann having been appointed, and a hynn sung (in praise of the Charter).—

Mr. Roberts proceeded to address the meeting, and was warmly received. He had conducted the defence of the whole of the Chartist received. He had conducted the defence of the whole of the Chartist sense of the chartst of the conduct of the Autorney-General. There was nothing vindictive in his opening speech, and although there were many unjust charges in tagainst the defendants, yet, to do the Autorney-General interior was nothing vindictive in his opening speech, and although there were many unjust charges in tagainst the defendants, yet, to do the Autorney-General justice, they were almost all abandoned in his reply—(A laugh). He certainly began by accusing the Chartists of very shocking turbulence and riotous conduct; and yet the Autorney-General received the conduct of the

addressed the meeting. He declared his undiminished attachment to the Charist cause.

Children Portice another of the defendants, was received with great cheering. He said he was convinced there was no place like at Court of Justice for defending and expounding Charist principles. The were carried on the four winds of heaven, by means of the press, and were thus read in quarters where they would otherwise never gain admission. At all events, he (Doyle) should think the benefits gained by the Charist cause, from the late trials, cheaply purchased by a sismouths' improsument—funch cheering). Nothing now, it was offer could prevent the progress of Chartist principles, save violence, they had at heart, to be peaceful, both in their language and ractions.

If we had to be peaceful, both in their language and the was not very sanguine, he confessed, as to the result of the verdict; but, at any rate he and his brother defendants would have an opportunity of again addressing the Court, when called up to the Queen's Blench to say why judgment should not be passed upon them. They knew him here in Manchester to be a tolerably peaceful man; and yet the lawyers had charged him with, he could not say how much, conspiracy—with going about with a mob armed with clubs, and with causing terror and alarm—(A laugh). It was unnecessary for him to say he had never done any of these things, and never recommend these offinences upon him. But the absurd language of the law into the there would be no proper protection for labour until the working man had a vote in making the

laws-(Cheers). He exhorted them to persevere in their agitation, but

laws—Curees.

Other of the defendants addressed the meeting, and a resolution was then passed unanimously, thanking the defendants for their able and eloquent speeches at Lancaster. A rote of thanks to Mr. Baron Rolfe, for his impartial and able conduct on the trial, was also carried; as was a resolution of thanks to Mr. Roberts, for his indefatigable exertions as the solicitor for the defendants.

The numerous meeting broke up about half-past ten. The proceedings to the defendance of the proceedings are processed in the passed of the proceedings to the process of the passed of the proceedings to the proceeding to solution of thanks to Mr. Roberts, for his indefatigable exertions as solicitor for the defendants, he numerous meeting broke up about half-past ten. The proceedings e throughout of the most orderly and peaceful character.

TAVISTOCK ELECTION—NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

On Wednesday the nomination of candidates for the election of a member to serve in Parliament, took place; the vacancy being occasioned by the retirement of Mr. John Rundle. The meeting was held in the Ball Room of the Bedford Hotel. C. V. BRIDGEMAN, Esq., presided.

presided.

Mr. J. S. Trelawney was proposed by Mr. J. H. Gill, and seconded by Mr. R. Sleeman.

Mr. H. Vincent was proposed by Mr. Pearse, and seconded by Mr. Seconder.

Mr. H. Viscens was proposed by Mr. Pearse, and seconded by Mr. Scholars.

Mr. H. Viscens was proposed by Mr. Pearse, and seconded by Mr. Scholars.

Mr. H. Viscens was proposed the meeting, and after thanking them for the honour done him, said that he was in favour of a property-tax, as he canceived when properly applied no other tax could be more just. He thought that no great alteration in the present Poor-law was required, as to grant too many comforts to those who sought parochial relief would increase taxation, and thereby have the effect of making the hard earnings of the industrious poor contribute to the support of those who were inclined to idleness. A large reduction of taxation, he conceived, to be the only means by which this country could attain a great height of commercial prosperity. He could now only repeat his former declaration, that in the event of his being elected, he should be prepared to vacate his seat whenever the majority of the electors might call on him to do so. Mr. Vincens next presented himself. He congratulated the electors on the opportunity afforded them of hearing each other's opinions, and publicly canvassing them. He then declared himself to be in favour of universal suffrage, and the abolition of all restrictions upon trade.

The candidates again addressed the meeting, and on the slow of main and the slow of Mr. Vincent, on which a poll ordinate and the control of Mr. Vincent, on which a poll o'clock on Thursday morning. The meeting then separated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday, at three o'clock, M'Naughten was removed from Newgate to Bethlehem hespital. The warrant for his transmission, signed by the Secretary of State, was received by Mr. Cope, the governor of the prison, at an early hour in the day, and on its arrival that gentleman at once made arrangements for the removal of the culprit under his own superintendence. He has been placed in that portion of the building, on the southern side, appropriated to the reception of criminal lunatics, where an apartment has been prepared for him, —By direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in the line of the new street. On the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in the line of the new street. On the Commissioners of the new street of the new street. The new street of the new street of the new street, and on the north side of Hyde-street, are levelled with the ground The street will be in a straight line, about 1,300 feet long, and 50 feet wide, —The English residents in Munich are at length about to cipiy the advantage of a regularly ordained clerymen of the Church of England residing pot as left England them. The Rev. George Ross is the commission of the present of the commission of England residing pot as left England them. The Rev. George Ross is the commission of the present of the commission of the present of the present of the Church of England residing pot as left England them. The Rev. George Ross is the commission of the present of the present of the Church of England residing pot as left England them. The Rev. George Ross is the commission of the present of the Church of England residing pot the street of the Stree

GREAT WEEKLY MEETING OF THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

On Wednesday night the first weekly meeting of this association took place at Drury-lane theatre, which has been hired for the purpose. The theatre vas well filled by a highly respectable audience expected as a Theatre of the tooks were half filled by indicate the property of the footlights, and was filled with the leaders and members of the League and friends.

Among the gentlemen on the platform were Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr.

Ewart, M.P., Mr. J. Lethbridge, Mr. Walker, M.P., Dr. Bowring M.P., Mr. Walkaee, M.P., Mr. Leader, M.P., Sir Valentine Blake Bart., Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, M.P., Mr Thornely, M.P., Mr. Schoffeleid, M.P., Mr. Ricardo, M.P., Mr. Ghosto, Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and the evening's proceedings commenced. The first gentleman who addressed the meeting was

ecedings commenced. The first gentleman who addressed the mexicing was

Mr. Ewanr.—But a short time ago, and that body was designated as plotters, meeting in a back room at a tavern in Westminster, and now the plotters, meeting in a back room at a tavern in Westminster, and now the plotters, meeting in the merit politics of the cocupants of the rural districts, they would become the instruments of producing the entire abolition of those laws which they had long idolined likesome of the common of the rural districts, they would become the instruments of producing the entire abolition of those laws which they had long idolined likesome of the control of the common of the control of the con

as their presents well as their presents well as their presents well as their presents. The Charaman their presents their their meeting must be dissolved. Before they separated he hoped which the meeting must be dissolved. Before they separated he hoped to the present their thanks not only to the gentlemen who had addressed them, but to those members of the Legislature who had thought fit to be present to grace the proceedings of this evening. In order that the meeting might know who those hon, members were, he would read a list of their names:—Mr. S. Crawford. Mr. Cobden, Dr. Bowring, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Thorneley, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. J. T. Leader, Mr. W. D. Christie, Mr. R. Walker, Mr. Milner Gibson, Sir Valentine Blake, and Captain Plumridge.

The vote of thanks was then put, and carried amidst vociferous cheers. The Chairman then announced, that on Wednesday evening next the meeting would again assemble, when Mr. Villiers, M.P., Mr. R. Moore, and other gentlemen, would address them. Till then he begged to say farewell.

The meeting then separated.

### THE COURT.

Her Mojesty and the Prince promenaded in the royal gardens in the forenoon and afternoon.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings in the garden of Buckingham Palace.

Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater.

the garden of Buckingham Patasce.

Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater.

The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace on Saturday included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Buceleuch, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Colville, and Captain Francis Seymour (Scotch Fusiere Guards). In the evening Prince Albert, attended by Lord Colville and Sir Edward Bowater, honoured the Marquess of Northampton with his company at the sorice given by his lordship at his residence in Procadilly, as Presidents of the Royal Society. The Duke of Cambridge, his company on Saturday evening. It was one of the largest assemblies of the Fellows that has taken place since the Duke of Sussex retired from the presidency of the society, as above 300 members, and nearly 200 visitors, graced the saloons of the noble President on this occasion. Sir Robert Peel had a parliamentary dinner at his residence in Whitehall-gardens, when the following moblemen and gentlemen constituted the circle:—Viscount Norreys, Viscount Eastnor, Lord Charles Manners, Lord Alfred Harvey, Honourable Colonel Lowther, Honourable Captain Maxwell, Honourable Mr. Bagot, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart, Sir William Heathcote, Bart, Colonel Wood, Mr. Buck, Mr. Cartwirght, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. East, Mr. S. Davies, Mr. Dowdeswell, Mr. Hussey, Mr. J. H. Lowther, Mr. A. Palner, Mr. Praed, Mr. H. Hinde, and Mr. R. Hodgson.

SUNDAY.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household, Mr. Marching assertion in Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household, attended divine service in Buckingham Palace.
The Queen Dowager and the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James.
The Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta attended divine service in the Royal German Chapel, St. James.

wine service in the robin of children, St. Sautes.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Queen.

The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Countess of Charletout, the Earl of Warwick, Colonel Buckley, and Sir Edward Bowater,
onoured Covent-garden Theatter with their presence.

#### TUESDAY.

THE Queen Dowager, attended by the Dowager Lady Clinton, visited the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the royal gardens.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken their accustomed airings in the grounds.

Prince Albert, attended by Sir Edward Bowater, rode out on horseback, and visited the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Cambridge.

Her Majesty had a dinner party.

WEDNESDAY.
The Queen, attended by the Countess of Charlemont, took an airing

a carriage-and-four.

a carriage-and-four carriage and four process of the carriage and face Perraria her Yole out, attended by Sir Edward Bowater; and after Perraria her Majesty and the Prince promenaded in the royal gardons. The royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included Viscount of Viscountees Emilya, Lord Colville, and Mr. Charles and the Hon.

and Viscountess Emlyn, Lord Colville, and Mr. Charles and the Hon. Mrs. Bruce.

The Queen Dowager visited the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's. Her Majesty also visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester-house.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge gave a grand dinner, at Cambridge-house, to the noble directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, the ryral duke being the director for the evening. The another work of the control of the c

the r incress augusts; tollowed to the performance. Prince Albert also went.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace in the forencon. Prince Albert afterwards presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somerset House. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening, at Buckingham Palace. The company consisted of the Duches of Kent, the Earl and Longy Willoughby d'Eresby. Lord and Lordy Whenrediffe, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Lord and Lordy Whenrediffe, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Lord Alfred Parels, Sir Andrew Barnard, Mr. George and the Hon. Mrs. Hope, Mr. Rogers, the Countess of Charlemont, Lady Fanny Howard, Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Miss Lister, Viscount Sydney, Hon. C. A. Murray, Captain Duncombe, Colonel Buckley, and Sir Edward Bowater.

By command of the Queen, Mr. Collen submitted to her various specimens of the photographic art, with the high artistic effects of which, and with a beautiful photographic copy of the Chinese treaty, made by Mr. Collen, and which is now placed in the royal library, her Majesty expressed great approbation.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

HE opening of the Opera is the ovatar of the Itodanon spring. The Italian warblers are the natural precursors of brilliant flowers and bright leading. The state of the season's bounties, and pleasures, and luxuries. Ere this, the votaresses at the shrine of Fashion sheel forth the light of their beauty, and the affluence of their grace, at small re-unions, or sparkle from the thy loges at the French plays; but there is not space to gather in large flocks. In the vast salle of her Majesty's Theatre alone, is there ample verge and scope for the magnificent array. We doubt that sunny skies, genial zephyrs, or opening roses, would be deemed signs of spring, if unaccompanied by the Italian programme of an opera season. We are an in-doors people, and more affect a marine view of Stanfield, or a landscape by Wilson, than the pencillings of Nature, or the myriad tintings of her Iris palette. The rush of rivulet—the carol of lark—the odour of fresh mown hay, and hum of bee, are sorry rivals, affording but poor contentments when placed in comparison with the riot of equipages, the flexile throats of cantatrici, the fragrance of eau de mille fleurs, and the audible whisperings of the haute voice and the creme. If art be nature improved,—and we are of those who bow with more than oriental secrupulosity to the dictum, the opera subscriber has it ten to one against all the Idyllists and dotrs upon eclogue—from Virgil to Fitzball. A full night at the Opera is the ne plus ultra of all earthly desires; the veryist Sybarite can dream of nothing beyond, and the sensual paradise of the Mussulman is mean in the parallel. The lovely accents of the Mussulman is mean in the parallel. The lovely accents of the Mussulman is mean in the parallel. The lovely accents of the Mussulman is mean in the parallel.

Brambag—the bounding forms, and inspired poses of Taglioni, Elsker, S-crib, and Daminiatre, which Phidias and Canova might Seaffert, S-cought to rival; and music, fragile with all that may and lay their voice, offerings on the altar of this true temple of the divinity of Pashs... Europe cannot equal the excelling sight. In solid grandeur, positive beauty, resplendant genius, and coronated brows, the bossed, capitals of the Continent must veil on the control of the co

finite facility. The peculiar ballonant is the same. Her turns de force, and entrechats siz, are perfectly executed—yet, each difficulty seems an act of mere volition, rather than the result of academical practice. Madamoiselles Camille, Phanquet, and Scheffine—the two latter, debutantes—executed a pat de trois with precision and aplomb. The costume is of the mixed order, partaking equally of the Mythie and the modern Bal Masque. The white disuplane of the corps de ballet are afficient in breadth, although a very stringent puritum night desire as added inch or so in length. During the grand pas, Perrot, who was dancing in his best style, suddenly stopped, and sciedt his ankle with both hands—he limped to the coulisse in apparent agony, the ladies flew to his aid, and the curtain suddenly fell. This threw a sadness on the house; and the audience manifested great anxiety to learn the extent of the accident; after a short time Mr. Lumley appeared, and informed the public that M. Perrot had strained a sinew. We have learnt sinee, that though this fauze pas will prevent this admirable artist's appearance for some time, no ulterior result is feared.

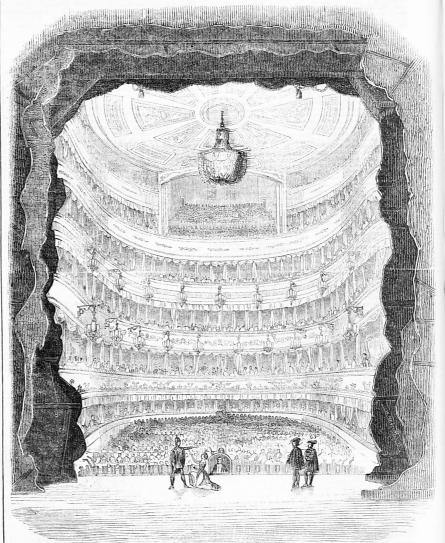
On Tuesday, "L'Alvaror' was repeated, without the "Cephalus," when Addel Dumilatre received all the flattering testimonials of enthusiastic delight, which her exquisite finish and grace so worthly elicit. The ballet of "La Tarantule" gave us back Fanny Elssler. Loud, long, and vehement were the cheers that welcomed her return to the scene of her former triumphs. And, surely, it must have yielded unalloyed gratification to the gifted German girl, to behold the waving kerchiefs, and listen to the pass of joy that greeted her entrée. Seemingly cold and exclusive as are the English as a nation, their enthusiasm when aroused by genius, is like a torrent in its might. All the etiquete and content of the profession, still mark her performance. Her laborious progress through the Atlantic cities, and the furor she excited in Havannah, seem not to have placed an added line on her



#### ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE.

The Last of the Barons. By Sir Edward L. Bulwer, Bart. Saunders and Otley.

Among the greenest laurels which have been won by the modern writer of fiction are those which belong to Balwer; and we believe that posterity will, in great measure, confirm their possession by him. In every fiction which he has yet published, the aim and the power of the artist have been conspicuously exhibited, and where he has failed, his failure has rather been the result of over care and of elaboration than the failure of incompetence. If not one of Bulwer's greatest novels, the "Last of the Barons" will do his reputation and his pen no discredit. While he, perhaps, fails jute the same fault which injured his "Last Days of Pompeii"—that of a too great pertinacity of detail, by the presence of which he destroys in great measure the truth and breadth of character, which he so eminently impresses upon the portions of the man that are visible through the gaps of the costume—he is at the same time more manly and more powerful in his delineations of character, and his style is less blarred and blotted with that affectation which has disfigured so many of his novels. His subject is the close of the career of Neville, Earl of Warwick; and his hero is he who was called the king-maken himself. He has dealt as a poet might with the period and the man—sketching the one in with strong powerful hines, and theorising vaguely, but cleverly, upon the other. Mach about Warwick bears a family affinity to the same author's sketch of Walter de Montreal. He is more folity conceived, perhapp, jaind more grandly delineated, but still of the same species; an overcharged and overdrawn organization of the popular qualities



'Interior of Her Majesty's Thes

which belong to the Homeric hero, inasmuch as he is consistent with modern possibilities. Around Warwick are grouped an abundant and warmly-painted series of historical portraits, all admirably distinct and separate in their functions as creations of the workman's art. Amongst the happiest, perhaps, are those of Edward the Fourth and his brother Richard. In his sketch of the first—may, in the bare description of his beauty—a great pen is shown. It has been struck off in a moment of pure and healthy inspiration, and actually seems to live and to rise before the reader in all the mystery of its singular kingliness, and its animal debauchery. The insult offered to Anne of Warwick, under whose infliction the last link existing between king-maker and king snaps, is wondrously written. And it would, perhaps, be impossible in the whole range of our romantic literature to match it as a mere technical piece of writing, while in dramatic thought and power it is a pure and noble conception. The antagonism of the human heart is laid bare; the guilt and the crime of the hard of soul is exhibited by the side of the gentleness and innocence of matichhood. Need wessy that the contrast has been wrought out by a masterly and practised hand? In Richard of Gloucester, Sir Edward has been, to the fall, as happy. And in him it must be remembered that he had to contend with the impression produced by the rich and plentiful passion with which Shakspeare wrote out into a poet's riddle the genius-full character of the usurping king, and this, too, in his description of an accessory. But in the very praise we give Bulwer, we pause upon his greatest fault. He has rered by over-claboration of the individual character, and an attempt to make each introduction from the nomenchature of history an absolute and sentient reality. Hence, as the arits, he has failed, by allowing himself to revel in the bestowal of too strong a prominence upon his accessorial characters. Haying named the chief fault into which we conceive Sir Edward to have fallen,

augusty's neare.

culable might be given to his country, yet despised as the dreamer, the madman, and the magician, by all but his daughter, Sybill, who wanders about him, like a true angel of light to the poor scholar. In this character has the novelist put forth much strength; and although the constant antagonism in which he places the struggling genius with the successful tact or the winning impudence, savours somewhat of literary charlatanism, we confess that we regard this as the most successful partion of his new novel.

"The Last of the Barons" suggests many striking passages for pictorial illustration. The following, which we have selected for illustrations, introduces Adam Warner and his daughter, as seen together by Marnaduke Neville.



MEERTA LIMES ITTESLEVLED

"Marmaduke, who, though so ignorant of books, was acute and penetrating in all matters of action, could not help admiring the address and dexterity of the club-hearer; and the danger being now over, without of the country of the co

The second subject which has been selected for illustration, is the interview of Adam Warner, the poor, but enlightened student, with Henry the Sixth, the impersonation of dethroned Power. He brings with him, to the uncrowned Prince's chamber in the Tower, the wonderful Eureka, upon which so many years of his toil have been expended. He is eager to explain the construction and uses of the machine:—



"As soon as the room was left clear to Adam, the captive, and Master Allerton,—the last rose, and looking hastily round the chamber, approached the mechanician. 'Quick, sir!' said he, in a whisper, 'we are not often left without winesess.'

"Verily,' said Adam, who had now forgotten kings and stratagems, plots and counterplots, and was all-absorbed in his invention, 'verily, young man, lurry not in this fashion—I am about to begin. Know, my yound, and he turned to Henry, who, with an indolent, dreamy gaze, stood contemplating the Eureka,—'know that, more than a hundred years before the Christian era, one Hero, an Alexandrian, discovered the force produced by the vapour begot by heat on water. That this power was not unknown to the ancient sages—witness the contrivances, not otherwise to be accounted for, of the heathen oracles; but to our great countryman and predecessor. Roger Bacon, who first suggested that vehicles might be drawn without steeds or steers, and ships might—

"'Marry, sir,' interrupted Allerton, with great impatience, 'it is not to mare to use of such tiving fables of Man, or such wanten courts of the

might—
" Marry, sir,' interrupted Allerton, with great impatience, 'it is not to prate to us of such trivial fables of Man, or such wanton sports of the Foul Fiend, that thou hast risked limb and life. Time is precious. I have been prevised that thou hast letters for King Henry; produce them—quick in the produce the pr

them—quick!'
"A deep glow of indignation had overspread the Enthusiast's face at the commencement of this address; but the close reminded him, in truth, of his errand.

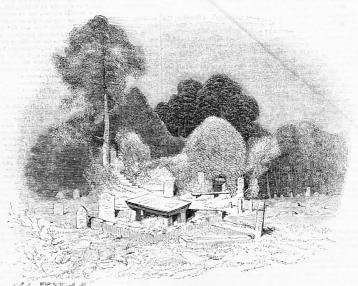
of his errand.
""Hot youth,' said he, with dignity, 'a future age may judge differ-ently of what thou deemest trivial fables, and may rate high this poor invention, when the brawls of York and Lancaster are forgotten."

Our last illustration shews Henry the Sixth, visited by Warwick,



"Henry the Sixth advanced to Warwick, who still stood dumb by the threshold, combatting with his own mingled and turbulent emotions of pride and shame, and said, in a voice majestic even from its very mildness.— What tale of new woe and evil lath the Earl of Sailsbury and Warwick medical thread to the poor captive who was once a King? "Arrive me! Progreenes to the poor captive who was once a King? "Forgivenes the men and visage aftered, since last beheld, from maning words—the mien and visage aftered, since last beheld, from maning words—the mien and visage aftered form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bended form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bended form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bended form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bended form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King, went at hood into age—the grey hairs and bender form of the King.

## ILLUSTRATED BALLADS.—No. I.



#### FAIR HELEN OF KIRCONNEL.

#### PART FIRST.

O! Sweetest sweet, and fairest fair, Of birth and worth beyond compare, Thou art the causer of my care, Since first I loved thee.

Yet God to me hath given a mind, The which to the shall prove as kind As any one that thou shalt find, Of high or low degree.

The shallowest water makes maist din, The deadliest pool the deepest linn, The richest man least truth within, Though he preferred be.

Yet, nevertheless, I am content, And never a whit my love repent, But think the time was a' weel spent, Though I disdained be.

O! Helen sweet, and maist complete, My captive spirit's at thy feet! Thinks thou still fit thus for to treat Thy captive cruelly?

O! Helen brave! but this I crave, Of thy poor slave some pity have, And do him save that's near his grave, And dies for love of thee.

PART SECOND.

I wish I were where Helen lies!
Night and day on me she cries;
O that I were where Helen lies,
On fair Kirconnel Lee!

Curst be the heart that thought the thought, And curst the hand that fred the shot, When in my arms burd Helen dropt, And died to succour me!

O think na ye my heart was sair, When my love dropt down and spak nae mair! There did she swoon wi' meikle care, On fair Kirconnell Lee.

As I went down the water side, None but my fee to be my guide, None but my fee to be my guide, On fair Kirconnell Lee.

I lighted down, my sword did draw, I hacked him in pieces sma', I hacked him in pieces sma', For her sake that died for me.

O Helen fair, beyond compare!
I'll make a garland of thy hair,
Shall bind my heart for evermair,
Until the day I die.

O that I were where Helen lies! Night and day on me she cries; Out of my bed she bids me rise, Says, "Haste, and come to me!"

O Helen fair! O Helen chaste!
If I were with thee, I were blost,
Where thou lies low, and takes thy rest,
On fair Kirconnell Lee.

I wish my grave were growing gre A winding sheet drawn ower my ec And I in Helen's arms lying, On fair Kirconnell Lee.

I wish I were where Helen lies! Night and day on me she cries; And I am weary of the skies, For her sake that died for mc.



Sir Walter Scott mentions that this ballad "has been handed down by tradition in its present imperfect state. The affecting incident, on which it is founded, is well known. A lady, of the name of Heien Irving, or Iself (for this is her beauty, was beloved by two gentlemen in the neighbourhood.) The properties of the latter were, however, favoured by the work class), daughter of the lair of Kirconney, in The manner of the favoured suitor was Adam Plenming, of Kirshartick, that of The addresses of the tradition: though it has been alleged, that he was the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to tradition: though it has been alleged, that he was the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to tradition: though it has been alleged, that he was the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to the next of the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to the next of the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to the next of the lady, and the lovers were therefore obliced to the next of the lady, the lades, and the latter was cut to plece to the control of the latter was cut to plece to the control of the latter was cut to plece to the latter was cut to the la

#### LITERATURE.

Francesca di Faenza: a Tragedy. By the Right Hon. Lord Beamont, Author of "Paynell," &c. &c. Richardson.

Francesca di Faenza: a Tragedy. By the Right Hon. Lord Beamont, Author of "Paynell," &c. &c. Richardson.

The story of this drama is extremely inartificial. Francesca, the heroine, formerly betrothed to Bentivoglio, a citizen of Faenza, suffers herself to be overcome by ambition, and weds Prince Manfredit, ruling Duke of Faenza. Bentivoglio's life is threatened by the more fortunate suitor, and his relatives are swept off the earth by the more fortunate suitor, and his relatives are swept off the earth by the tyrant will of unrestrained Power—with difficulty his own escape is effected. A few years pass, and changes take place. Manfredi's popularity wanes, and his tyranny excites his subjects against him. Time, which has swept over Francesca's beauty with a light and charmed wing, has struck her husband with premature old age. What Byron calls "the late remores of love," has sprung up within her heart, and while she treasures regretful memories of Bentivoglio, he re-appears before her. A Roman prince, named Orsini, visits Faenza, bringing in his suite, as companion and friend, the Signor Loredano, known as a Venetian painter and poet. He is commissioned to execute Francesca's portrait, and—she discovers him to be the Bentivoglio of her virgin love. Explanations take place; and, while Francesca frankly avows what slight change has taken place in her feelings towards him, she determines not to yield to them. Fearful lest her husband should meet, recognise, and persecute Bentivoglio, she gives him the key to a secret passage by which he may escape from the palace. She supplicates Manfredi to recal the banished man, and is met with a stern refusal, and the taunt that it is passion, not pity, which has prompted the supplication. Her woman's heart is angered, and, in this mood, she again meets Bentivoglio, who has secretly returned to the place at night, to slay the enemy of his house. Still, she persuades him to quit the palace, which he does, leaving his cloak behind him in the gallery. It is discovered by Manfredi,

FANCY AND HOPE.

Imagination is a sea
On which our youth in fragile shallops ventures,
While hope with flattering breath the canvas swells;
But years set on, and ebbing flancy leaves
The stranded heart upon the shoals of truth
Or rock-bound coast of fluny disappointment.

GREAT DEEDS.

The fame of each great action done Stands like a guardian angel 'fore the throne

YOUTH AND AGE.
You cheek is smooth as marble, soft as down,
White as the flakes of snow or cre they touch
The ground—your step light as an angel's wing
Who hovers round a sleeping infant's pillow.
But II—this arm is palsied, and imparts
No loy in its embrace. O bluter fate!
That withers up my frame, and leaves my heart
Robust and young as ever.

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, AND TO-MORROW.
We know not when we're best, but ever prize
The past and future most. The present hour
Stands in the calendar a blank, o'er which
Imagination vaults to coming times
(Filling the distance up with bright events).
It is a barren shoul on which we wait,
Impatient for the tide to bear us hence,
That, onward-bound, we may our course pursueArock mid-ocean set, and not the port
We hoped to make.

Tis the rude blast
Which wrings from the Æolian harp the sounds
Of melody, and when adversity
Sweeps oor the heartstrings, they pour forth,
In wild melodious strains, their mournful music.
Peets are but the children of mislortune,
Whose keen and cutting edge lays bare the core
Of seme and feeling.

A lovely night is like a skilful artist, Who softens down the harsher shades of life And blends its tints in one harmonious keep

A finished portrait of a friend who's dead Is like a voice which from the sepulchre Of buried times speaks to a giddy world— A ghost which walks the earth, reminding men Of solemn things—an echo from the tomb.

O Death! he wrongs thee who complains that thou, In the full bloom and summer of their beauty, Mowest down the choicest flowrets of the field; Far lappier they who fall at larvest-time Than the lone blades of grass thy scythe has spared, And left to wither in December's snow.

"Tis not enough to kneel and pray,—"tis not
The bended knee downeate ey—the show
And outward posters downeate ey—the show
And outward posters downeated by
Which at the bur of heavenly inside plead
Like sainted advocates:—the heart must kneel,
Or else the body's bending is in vain.
With very slight alteration, this tragedy could be adapted for the
stage. There, we doubt not, it would have instant and eminent
success.

The Juryman's Legal Hand-Book and Manual of Common Law. By Thomas H. Cornish, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-

This excellent little manual is dedicated, by especial permission to Lord Denman, who has felt himself called on to acknowledge

the honour in language complimentary to the author, and becoming the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. His lordship has said, not merely that he has detected no error in the work, but declares that it appears to him "very likely to diffuse, not only valuable knowledge among the middle classes, but to inspire them with sentiments of justice and humanity highly conducive to the general advantage and happiness." Such then are the commendatory terms employed by the Chief Judge of the Queen's Bench—it is our happiness to be able to re-echo them. Every juror, and every man liable to be called to sit in the jury-box ought to be in possession of the "Legal Hand-Book." It is replete, not only with legal information, but also with many subjects which are interesting to the general reader. In fact, a topic usually considered barren and unforbidden has, under the masterly hand of Mr. Cornish, been made one of the most interesting and commanding.

The following quotation will suffice to show Mr. Cornish's style, and the degree of interest thrown around his subject:

"We shall find many definitions of an each which imply nothing of directions under the subject of the contraction."

The toilowing quotation will suffice to show Mr. Cornish's style, and the degree of interest thrown around his subject:

"We shall find many definitions of an oath which imply nothing of direct imprecation, both among Christian and heathen writers. Cicero calls it "an affirmation under the sanction of religion." On grey of Nazianzen, defines it to be "a solemn affirmation, the set of Nazianzen, defines it to be "a solemn affirmation and the embraced in his very control of the set of the set

and honest before one or wave that hat havful authority for advancement of truth and right, calling upon God to witness that his testimony is true."

"I have alleged our Saviour's example when adjared by the High-Priest, as decisive, establishing beyond further dispute the lawfulness of an oath to Christians. The interpretation of the passage in the Gospel (St. Matt. xxvi, 63), which I have deemed the only sound interpretation, represents our Lord as having taken a judicial can thefore the constituted authorities of his country. A doubt has been suggested on the correctness of that interpretation. The other arguments brought forward would, I think, independently of this, satisfactory establish the logality of an earl. But his a general to the saving the saving and the saving are saving and the saving and

In conclusion, we assure our readers that the "Juryman's Legal and-Book" is well got up, and is quite pocketable.

#### THE SERIALS.

THE SERIALS.

Within a comparatively short time, a new kind of literature has sprung up. It was commenced, we believe, by the publication of the Pickwick Papers, the monthly issue of which had extraordinary success. The advantage of this serial publication is that the purchasers, paying a small sum monthly, do not miss the money thus laid out, while they would probably demur at one payment of 13s. for a volume of "Handy Andy," or 21s. for "Pickwick," or "Nickleby." The disadvantage is double—to the author, who has to give out something striking every month, and must find a difficulty in adjusting the fragments of his work into a connected and pleasant whole; to the reader, who runs the chance of forgetting, at the end of a month, what he has read at its commencement. Such a mode of publication is popular just now—though it runs a chance of being overdone, by the supply exceeding the demand—and therefore we are bound to notice it.

Mr. H. K. Browne (who chooses "Phi?" as his artist, nom de guerre) illustrates many of the serials; and it cannot be wondered at if, doing so much, in that time, a sameness or mannerism should run through all his designs. In his illustrations of the serial works of Dickens, Lever, and Miller, there is a strong family-likeness, the reverse of pleasing. Still many of his designs are graceful, and set off the respective works to advantage. Mr. Lover not only draws but etches the illustrations of his new and clever serial, "L. S. D." and some of them are remarkably good. The humorous etchings in his "Handy Andy," amusing as they were, did not prepare us for the ability which is exhibited in his new work. Cruitshank's pencil and Ainsworth's pen appear to work together. Some of the illustrations of "Jack Shepand" are unqualled. In "The Tower of London" there was a mixture of good and bad—an alternation of eleverness and carelessness, of delicacy and roughness. His plates of "Windsoc Castle," now appearing piecemeal, in January with a new serial, of which three numbers have appeared. It is c

The Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, without exception the most splendidly illustrated work yet produced in this country, can scarcely be said to belong to the serials, though it is issued in a manner which assimilates to the mode of their publication. It is among, but not of them. It appears every fortnight, and may be spoken of as one of the rare works, which certainly improves as it goes on. Nearly all the steel engravings are from designs by Mr. Stanfield, while the wood engravings (produced under the superintendence of Mr. Dickes) are from drawings by the late Sir D. Wilkie, Leslie, Allan, Nasmyth, Skene, Chalon, Stephanoff, Dickes, Mfan, Leitch, Harvey, and a host of other eminent artists. Two volumes have already been completed, comprising Waverley, Guy Mamering, The Antiquarry, Black Dwarf, and Old Mortality. This edition (of which more, by and bye) is the best monument that could be erected to the memory and the genius of the Ariosto of the North. The Abbotsford edition of the Waverley Novels, without excep-

#### THE THEATRES.

THE THEATRES.

COVENTAGNEN.

Mr. Bunn's benefit, which took place on Monday night, and which was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, was attended by the most crowded audience of the season. The pit, boxes, and gallery, were througed even before the curtain rose. The revival of "Oberon" had perhaps something to do with this very satisfactory state of the theatre, but a far more important cause was to be found in the appearance of Fanny Elsler for that night only in the "Maid of Cashmere." The opera certainly did not go off so well as the manager had a right to expect, from the pains bestowed on its production. In truth, "Oberon," with all its brilliancy of conception and beautiful melody, has never been a favourite opera with the English public. We remember the first night of its production, when every aid of scenery and machinery, talent vocal and instrumental, and, above all, the conductor, Weber himself, then dying, with the sects of consumption visible in the pallid brow and hectic cheek, were brought in as auxiliaries—that even then the reception was anything but enhusiastic. There was a chilling manifestation of disappointment evident, which "Oberon" has never since recovered, but which may be attributed, in a great extent, to the puerile plot and versification by which it is trammelled. A mighty soul is too visibly struggling to essape from a dwarf's body. The manner in which "Oberon" was on Monday might produced, was anything but calculated to remove the impression. Harrison, as Sir Huan, lacked the fire and energy of Brabam, and in the remaining characters the contrast of the two casts was still more uncomplimentary to the latter. To particularise, would only be to blame; and it is a task as ungracious as it is unthankful. The operatic ballet of "The Maid of Cashmere" succeeded; and such a rapture as that exhibited when Elssler appeared few have witnessed. Notwithstanding the many legends which have reached us respecting her triumphs at New Orleans or the Havannah, we do not belive that any of thes

also in preparation.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

An English version of Bellini's "Il Puritani," has been produced here, which we shall speak of in our next. Mr. Barber's vandeville of "Which is the Thief," continues to excite considerable applause—a distinction to which it is fully entitled, from the ingenuity of its plot, neatness of dialogue, and humorous conception of character. The houses have been very good, both in point of number and the fashionable visitors who have frequented the theatre; and the lessees seem determined not to relax in their efforts to gain popular support.

#### MINOR THEATRES.

ENGLISH OPERA.—This being the last week of the equestrian troop, and—as we fervently hope—the last time the boards of any regular theatre will be so descented by the introduction of an arena for horsemanship, a few words will be all required from us upon the present occasion. The wild animals, whose nightly roan though a few breat result in the second of the secon

WILL of Lond Hill, G.C.B., C.H., P.C., General and Commander of the Forces, Colonel of the Horse Guards (Blue), has just been proved in the Procest, Colonel of the Horse Guards (Blue), has just been proved in the Procest, Colonel of Contecthury. The effects have been sworn under £30,000. His lordship bequeaths to eleven of his nephews are proved in the first of the state of the state of the first proved in the first proved

## SECOND, EDITION.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY TIMES OFFICE Saturday Afternoon.

#### LORD MONTEAGLE'S PROTEST.

LORD MONTEAGLE'S PROTEST.

The following is Lord Monteagle's protest against negativing the motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the forest of the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the forest of the protest of the forest of

SEBERY. March, 14, 1843.

## TAVISTOCK ELECTION.—RESULT OF THE POLL.

#### CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has issued a second address to the Electors of this orough. The nomination will take place this day (Saturday).

## NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The bribery and corruption which have already been disclosed by this committee, afford a fine illustration of the poverty of those principles upon which Mr. Walter secured his returns. The committee, ossembled for the purpose of trying the petition, met at eleven reds upon Wednesday, when Messra, Kinkiakar and Boornix appeared for the petitioners, and Messra, Kinkiakar and Boornix appeared for the petitioners, and Messra, Kinkiakar and Boornix appeared for Mr. Kinciakar stated it was his intention to proceed on the two petitions which had been presented against the return. One of them presented against the return. One of them petitions which had been presented against the return. One of them presented against the return of the presented against the return. One of them presented against the return of the presented a

The follwing apt illustration of poaching was elicited in the course of the evidence.

Mr. Hiddyard: What are you?—Witness: A frame-knitter.

Mr. Hiddyard: The framework-knitters are in great distress at Notlington, are they not!—Witness of a good dress on (the witness was
the state of th

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

half-yearly general court, and one of the quarterly courts of the Pro-s of this establishment, took place yesterday, at the Bank, for the pur-declaring a dividend, and other affairs connected with the establish-

prietors of this establishment, took place yesterday, at the Bank, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and other affairs connected with the establishment.

The Gouvernor, Aft. Corrows, stated, that the present was one of the quarterly courts, and the half yearly general court, appointed by the lyee-laws, to consider of a dividend. The court of directors lawing considered the state of the accounts of the Bank, were of opinion that a dividend might be made if that court thought for 45 lbs, per cent, herefrom the 74, in the pound on account of the income-tax. It had been usual to state to the court the result of the dividend upon the rest, and he would therefore state that the dividend proposed would exceed the net amount of the result of the court they are the control of the court they are the control of the result of the court they are the control of the result of the court of the result of the court they are the court of the result of

After several questions connected with this statement had been put to the Governor, the question that a dividend of £3 10s, be declared for the current half-year was put and carried.

The GOVERNOR, then informed the meeting that the dividend warrants would be delivered and paid on Thursday, the 6th of April next.

The minutes were then read by the Secretary, and the GOVERNOR then declared the neeting disorlete.

## SUMMARY OF THE MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS,

Causes of Death.	No. of Deaths,	Weekly Average of Five Years.					
Diseases. Contagious	184*	182	Contagious diseases, increase in Typhus during the week 58     Weekly average of 5 years 37				
Brain and Nerves	157	148	Above the Average 2				
Lungs and Organs of Respiration	344+	268	† Diseases of Lungs, &c.				
Heart and Blood- Vessels	29	18	Lungs during the week 186 Weekly average of 5 years 154				
Liver and Organs of Digestion	61	62	Above the Average 32 Small Pox during the week 9				
Kidneys	5	5	Weekly average of 5 years 27				
Childbed & Uterous	14	9	Below the Average 18				
Bones and Muscles	5	G	Abstract of Meteorological Journa kept at the Royal Society.				
Of the Skin	2	6	Inche Mean height of Barometer 29.64				
Of Uncertain Seat	181	105	Rain weekly				
Old Age	86	68	Wind-N. 2 days: N.W. 2; N.N.W. 2				
Violence, Privation and Intemperance	21	25	N.E. 1.—Rain on 3 days.  Temperature. Highest. 42° Lowest., 31°				
Total during the week	1039	902	Daily Mean. 37°.				

Population by last Census, 1,870,727.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MONOMANIA—On Tuesday, Edward Colley, 19, [Newcastle-street, Strand, frommonger, was charged with being insane, and endeavouring to obtain an interview with Sir Robort Peel, at his residence. Police-sergenant. A floot that the was on duty in Downing-street, in plain clothes, about the click in the street of the presence of the presence of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the presence of the plain of the click in the street of the residence of the plain of the street of the plain which is plain of the street of the plain of the street of

risoner had been in the service of the Customs, as a landing waiter at Newfoundland, in the year 1835. He remained in the service of the Customs until
1840; he was sent home to England as an insame person, and his leave of
absence was continued from time to time till the month of Cotber, 1841,
when he was discharged upon a gratuity. Upon his arrival in London, it
appeared that he made some noise at the Horse Gusty, are and
1840; and all the service of the control of the Custom-Boust,
1840; and all the Waburton's establishment, from which he was discharged
to see the commissioners, of whom he spoke in a very incoherent manner. He
was quiet until roused, but was very excitable, and became violent when excited. The Lord Mayor: Of what do you complain 1—Witness: Thatches,
1840; and the commissioners of the commission

-Wilness: It appears to be under the impression that he is still upon leave of absence. After some investigation into the prisoner's state of mind, the Lord Mayor, being of opinion that he was not in a fit state to take care of himself, sent him to the Compter, giving directly and the control of himself, sent him to the Compter, giving directly and the control of himself, sent him to the Compter, giving directly and the control of himself, sent him to the Compter, giving directly and consulted as to what had better be done with him.

OULDIALL.

ARTFUL DODOEL—NO GO—A young man, named Joseph Smith, was on Monday put to the bar, charged with stealing in an ounghus Men, Robin stated that she got into the combus in returned, to the control of the cont

### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Between six and seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, a fire was discovered in the farm yard of Mr. I. C. Pepler, of Tinhead, Wilss. It commenced in a straw-rick, and quickly spread to the other ricks in the yard, and to the farm buildings, all of which were entirely consumed, with the exception of a solitary shed.—Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo, Cand, on Monday last, on the body of Thomas Wilkins, aged twenty-two, a carman. It appeals the was looking at an exhibition of Union and the work of the was looking at an exhibition of Union and the property of the was looking at an exhibition of Union and the was taking the order of the property of the was itting the the state of the card drawn by two horses that was passing, and knowing witness, he said, "White, have you nothing better to do than to stand gaping there?" He had scarcely uttered these words when he fell, without any apparent cause, and was picked up insensible, and bleeding freely from ears, nose, and mouth. He was taken into the shop of Mr. Forster, a neighbouring surgeon. He died in the course of ten minutes. Witness supposed that one of the wheels of the eart, though it did not pass completely over deceased's head, had passed over a portion of it. Verdict, "Accelerated death."—A rana maneed of the minutes with the surgeon who had being removed, died in half an hour a fleen's violence, from a number of mounts of the surgeon who had been surgeoned to the card, though it did not pass completely over deceased's head, had passed over a portion of it. Verdict, "Accelerated death."—A rana maneed of the minutes with the surgeon who had been an excellent of the passed over the passed over a portion of it. Verdict, "Accelerated death."—A rana maneed of the minutes with the surgeon who had been greated that the unfortunate man had ones had the passed over the passed over

Madlle. Fanny Elssler left London on Monday morning for

#### THE CASTLES OF ENGLAND.-No. II.

ABERGAVENNY CASTLE



BERGAVENNY, the Upper Gwent of the ancient Britons, the Gobamium of the Roman invaders, is situated upon the banks of the Usk. It has always been a place of considerable importance on account of its position, it being, in fact, the key of South Wales. It lies in a valley formed by the gigantic Broens on one side, and the Skerryds, the Derry, and the mountain of St. Miehael on the other. It is now a place of considerable trade, and gives the title to one of our oldest and most noble families. The eastle is situated upon an eminence near the confluence of the Usk and the Gavenny, which stream has given its name to the place—Abevgarenny, meaning the mouth of the Gavenny. The history of this stronghold presents a succession of sanguinary border conflicts, and it can create no surprise to know that the eastle frequently changed masters. The following may serve as an example of the animus which too often influenced the conflicting parties in the carlier ages of our history.

Seisglit ap Dyfunal, the seventh Lord of Abergavenny, having ceded his right and title of "Baron of Upper Gwent or Abergavenny," to William de Bruce or Bross, Lord of Brecon, who

claimed it as the inheritance of his mother, retired to Lanover (the present residence of Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P.) a few miles distant from Abergavenny, where he continued to reside as a private individual. Notwithstanding his secession, De Brace, jealous of one whose right to the Barony was perhaps equal to his own, determined to rid himself of so formidable a rival, by treachery. For the easier accomplishment of so base a design, he, Anno Domini, 1176, invited Seisglit ap Dyfunal, Geoffry his son, and other chiefs of Upper Gwent, to a splendid banquet at the Castle of Abergavenny; and while the baronial hall resounded with bardies ong—or while, perchance, the guest was answering the pledge of his assassin host—on a signal given, a party of ruffians rushed in, and slew Seisglit, his son Geoffry, and all their friends. Not yet content with this base and unmanly murder—with the blood of the husband and son yet recking on their hands, they sought Seisglit's house at Lanover, demolished it by fire, slew his infant son, Cadwallader, on his mother's bosom, and led her captive to the Castle of Upper Gwent.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.



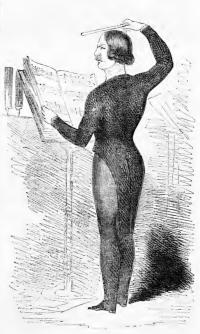
The fifth ancestor in the ascent of the present Marquis of Lansdowne was a respectable clothier, named Petty, living near the seat of Lord Palmerston, at Romsey, in Hampshire. The origin of the future splendid fortune of his great grandson was the successful industry of this tradesmen in the reign of Charles the First—an instance of rewarded probity, not altogether without its parallel in the annals of the pecrage. The present Marquis of Lansdowne was born July 2nd, 1780, and is now consequently in the sixty-third year of his age. His mother was Lady Louisa Pitzpatrick, sister to the Earl of Upper Ossory. The Marquis—then Lord Henry Petty—received the rudiments of his education at Westminster School, afterwards resided at Edinburgh, under the roof of Professor Dingall Stewart, but completed his scholastic studies at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degree.

Immeliately after, his Lordship proceeded to France, accompanied by Mr. Damont. This was immediately after the Peace of Amiens. At Paris, Lord Henry Petty dined with Napoleon Buonaparte, then First Consul, who is said to have strongly urged him to use his influence and talents for the preservation of a good feeling between Great Britain and France. After making this continental tour—an indispensable achievement at that time—Lord Henry Petty came back to England, and was nominated and returned for the borough of Calae. Having thus fairly thrown himself into the Parliamentary arena, his presence soon began to inspire hope on one side and fear on the other, and his lordship now took a frequent part in the debates of that period, opposing nearly every measure introduced by Mr. Pitt. Though his style of oratory was rather profits at this time, it was still not deficient in nervous vigour, and as his rank was high and his connections in nervous vigour, and as his rank was high and his connection in nervous vigour, and as his rank was high and his connections powerful, the Opposition halled him with great warmth. His speeches at this period—particularly those connected with the memorable Melville impacehient—began to excite great attention and so attracted public popularity as to lead to his subsequent important office in his Majesty's councils. His blushing honours now fell thick upon him; p'lit ded, Fox resumed the reins of Government, and Lord Henry Petty, at the age of twenty-six, was nominated Chancellor of the Exchequer. At the same time he became a candidate to represent the University of Cambridge. How was carnestly opposed by Lord Althorpe and Viscount Palmerston, but finally succeeded in carrying his election by a majority of thirty votes. His career as Chancellor of the Exchequer is too well-known to require comment from us; but we may add the lamented decease of Mr. Fox was the primary cause of his retirement from office. At the general election, which immediately followed, the "No Poppery" cry was raised

Catholic Relief Bill of 1820, though that measure was introduced by his political opponents, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. He had previously given his warm and efficient support to the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

On the accession of Lord Grey to offlee, in November, 1830, the Marquis of Lansdowne became a Cabinet Minister, as Lord President of the Connell. He continued, in this high capacity during the administration of Lord Melbourne, until its break-up in the autumn of 1841.

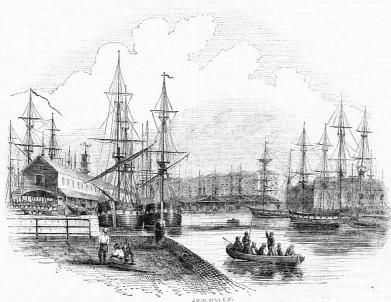
As a statesman, if not in the very first rank, the Marquis cannot be regarded as an ordinary man. He was laboriously and accurately educated, and his father was in every respect competent to teach him the public and private history of British and foreign Courts. No man, in either House of Parliament, has shewn greater desire to extend to all the benefits of education—no statesman has more thoroughly and constantly endeavoured to promote the cause of Civiland Religious Libety—no philaultropist has made more streamous efforts to ameliorate our Criminal Code. As he began his carcer, so the Marquis bids fair to continue it, distinguished by the comprehensiveness of his views, contempt for mere party considerations, and his babitual regard to the great interests of humanity. Lord Lansdowne has never made speeches, like other connected gentlemen, for the mere sake of hearing his own voice. He has never spoken without full information on the subject to which he addressed himself. His voice is rather busky, and he cannot be called a very fluent speaker, but the matter of his addresses rarely fail to fix the attention. Had be been a poor man, no doubt he would have occupied a more prominent place than he now fills in the world's eep lat, with ample wealth, and the clegant tractes which are nutrured by, while they encourage, Aris and Letters, he has not been very solicitous to mix himself up with the strife, and his town of the contending parties. It is generally understood, however, that his Lord ship will occupy the p



BENEDICT.

As a composer, Mr. Benedict has obtained—and to no inconsiderable extent descreted—great popularity. Before the production of his chef 'd'couve, "The Gypsey's Warning," but little was known of him save as the composer of some pretty songs, and the arranger of a few striking melodies; but upon the production of this opera at Drury-lane Theatre, his fame became more widely spread, and his reputation as an original artiste was established. To those who remember the exquisite chorus and serenade in that opera, nothing that we could advance in criticism upon it would opera, nothing that we could advance in criticism upon it would be necessary; scattered among many other melodies—equally as beautiful but none so effective—they stood alone the gens of the whole work. Since then, the subject of our sketch has done little or nothing, except conducting the compositions of others, and as a conductor Mr. Benediet may certainly be considered unrivalled. With an acute car and a most accurate knowledge of the whole frame-work of harmony, he contrives to elicit an admirable unaminity from the head; and the search is a conductor of the state of the state of the search of nimity from the band; and the result is, that ample justice is done to the most difficult compositions. Mr. Benedict is now director of the music at Covent-garden Theatre.

ST. KATHERINE'S DOCK



Continuing our sketches of the Ports and Dock-yards of Great Britain, we now arrive at the St. Katherine's Docks, second in im-portance to the "Commercial," but inferior only in extent. First opened in the year 1824, they have ever since remained the admira-tion and wonder of metropolitan denizens, as well as strangers, and being capable of receiving vessels of any burthern are generally filled with vessels from the foreign ports. From morning till night this yeats scene of commercial action presents to the observant eye a panorama of the universe. Mariners who have traversed regions of thick-ribbed ice, and braved the inclemency of the "sharp winds of the north," here mingle with the emigrants of

the "sweet south" in social converse, and interchange civilities in that universal language of mankind, understood by the mystic term "moner," Visitors from all climes and all countries are transfer by the one magnetic influence of commerce. The strangements for the accommodation of ships arriving from foreign parts are deserving of the highest encominum, and the rate of charge is proportionately moderate. To any one desirous of witnessing the full power of commercial intercourse, we recommend a visit to the St. Katherine's Docks; and we feel sure that the sight none witnessed will leave an impression on the spectator's mind which the corroding hand of time alone can obliterate.



ough the Carnival season is ter My Dear Sin—Although the Carnival season laterimated, you must not suppose that that circumstance has any very insportant influence upon our facileties in this city—these still remain in full activity—as it has been a fashion of the many years to continue to open our salcoms for company until the middle of the properties of the company that the middle of the properties of the company that the middle of the properties of the control of th

pecimens from these, which I think you and it is a distributed by the first place, let me then describe a robe in green molair, open on each least to the height of the knee. This opening is ornamented with the state of the sta

English lace laid flat, and fastned to the work and is seen between subsequently and the land of the land is defined in the land in the la

front, embroidered and trimmed in the same manner as the first; the corsage open at the neck, and brought to a point with a little pelcine, forming a berthe embroidered with yellow and silver, and edged with a fringe. The whole of these before mentioned dresses were extremely effective, as were whole of these before mentioned dresses were extremely effective, as were most distinguished fashionables. The first of these was a robe of short blue most distinguished fashionables. The first of these was a robe of short blue and white crepe with a double skirt, the upper one of which was made very short, supported on one side by as bow of blue satin ribbon; the corsage was open, off the shoulders, and trought to a point with a pletime forming the forming of the corner of the properties of the state of the s

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.

We give utterance to a trite, but, unhapply, a no less melancholy truism, when we aver that the most frightful casualty to which humanity is subject may be pronounced in the word insanity. To behold the light of reason quenched, perhaps for ever, in the breasts of our fellow-creatures; to mark the vacant stare—the unsettled gaze—the idle toying and the thoughtless wandering which accompany the aberration of that mightless wandering which accompany the aberration of that mightless of God's gifts, the human intellect.—is a sight which would shake the nerves of the stoutest-hearted, and extort emotions of pity from the sternest soul. But with this feeling there is yet blended a graitlying reflection, that a nation whose greatest pride lies in the number and extent of its charitable institutions, has not been unmindful of this unhappy class of beings, and that buildings, which might vie with palaces in the splendour of architecture and comfort of internal arrangements, have been provided for their refuge and accommodation. Bethichem Hospital, stands foremost in the list of these noble institutions, and as such we have given it precedence in our illustrations. The contrast between the ancient progress and shackles and the modern enlightened method of allowing patients every freedom compatible with their melancholy condition, is one which must find a responsive chord of approval in every heart. Formerly, to be mad was synonimous with being pent, clained, and managed in a loatusome and lightless dungeon, where the breath of Heaven never fanned the fevered brow of the insane; but, thanks to the unceasing efforts of recent philanthropists, the restriction now searcely savours of a prison at all. The apartments are spacious, the attendants kind, the directors indulgent, and the nest of the same who have been returned cured since these more humane methods have been adopted.

Bethlehme Mespital, formerly standing on the east side of Moorfields, and bordering upon the remains of the ancient city wall, w

house. In 1523, Stephen Jennings, a merchant tailor, left forty pounds towards purchasing this hospital entirely for the reception of lunatics, and from that period it was gradually increased in size and income, until in 1675 the Lord Mayor and aldermen removed the hospital to the south end of Moorfields, and at an expense of about £16,000 erected a magnificent pile of buildings. It was designed after the plan of the palace of the Tuileries in Paris, and Louis XIV., incensed at the architect making his palace a model for a lunatic hospital, revenged himself by a whimsical but not a very decorous proceeding, in having some out-offices receted on the same plan as St. James's Palace, and ornamenting them in a similar manner. The progress of insanity in England, or perhaps rather the greater attention that now began to be paid to the subject, entailed the necesity of some more commodious and airy building being raised, and it was not long before the directors found a suitable and advantageous site for it in the then untenanted wasteof St. George's Fields, Lambeth.

The new hospital was accordingly begun in the year 1812, on the very site where the memorable "Opg and Duck' avern once stood—was two years building, and was finally perfected in 1814, at a cost of £100,000. It has a magnificent front, 580 feet in length; the centre is surmounted by a dome, and ornamented with an Ionic portice of six columns, supporting the arms of the United Kingdom. The interior is most admirably constructed; and in the hall are those two fine figures—one representing Raving, the other/Mclancholy. Madness, which were sculptured by Cibber, father of Colley Cibber, and stood formerly on the pedestals before Old Bedlam. To this building, two more wings were added in the year 1840, under the advice and direction of Sir Peter Lauric, the president of the institution,—and the rooms were then found sufficiently commodions to receive with ease eight hundred patients, if necessary. At the present moment, there are 302 patients in the hospital,

ward—the annual income and expenditure inting fixes successfully thousand pounds.

Subjoined, we give a sketch of the cell in which M'Naughten is confined; and, in our next, we shall enter into a full and graphic description of the interior of this building, accompanied by a scries of illustrations which press of matter alone prevents uppearing in the present number.



[The Cell of M'Naughten.]

FLORICULTURE.



The links which connect the higher with the lower tribes of plants, whether in structure or general appearance, deserve our careful attention. The drawing, which we this week present to our readers, is one of a plant of a paradoxical kind, which it is difficult to classify either with the funct, or the true flowers. It appears to classify either with the funct, or the true flowers. It appears to convert of far a made to have been used by them as a powerful styptic. It was discovered in 1818, when Sir Stamford Raffles, then Governor of Sumatra, made his first securision from Bencoolen to the interior of the island, Dr. Arnold, his medical attendant, had his attention called to it by a Malay; he cut it up, and had it conveyed to his tent. He says, "he would have been learful of mentioning its dimensions, had not Sir Stamford, Lady Raffles, and a Mr. Padsgrave been present, and able to testify as to the truth."

The petals, or flower leaves, are in few places less than a quarter of an inch think, and in some three quarters. Its smell resembles that of pairul ment, and flies were observed on it apparently depositing their control of the control of

#### THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tuesday, March, 14.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. - J. James, Meeting

BANKRUPPCY SUPERSEDED. — J. James, Meeding-house-court, Old Jewry, merchant.

BANKRUPPCIES ANNULLED. — G. P. LETIBEIDGE, Portsea, Hampshire, linen draper. — J. CALVERY, Liverpool, flag merchant.

BANKRUPPS. — D. GOVER, Manulate-court, Ind. — W. J. B. H. LOTY, Bennetis-street, Blackfrant-road, shipowner. — W. J. B. H. LOTY, Bennetis-street, Blackfrant-road, shipowner. — W. A. B. H. LOTY, Bennetis-street, Blackfrant-road, shipowner. — W. A. B. H. LOTY, Bennetis-street, Blackfrant-road, shipowner. — W. A. B. H. LOTY, Bennetis-street, Blackfrant-street, Blackfrant-street, and J. W. Modley, Sunderland, iron manufacturen. — W. Miller, S. Martin, S. Sunderland, S. Sunderland, iron manufacturen. — M. Sanderland, iron manufacturen. — W. Willer, S. Martin, S. Sunderland, S. Sun

Manchester, drysalters.—J. BUXTON, Manchester, builder.

FILDAY, MARCH 17.

BANKRU PTS.—EDWARD MSSEM, HOTSEL, SOUTHINDED, DEVER-JOSEPH COOKE, New-street, Dorret-square, upholsterer.—GDORGE CLARKE, CRW-ford-street, Highstone-square, bootmaker.—RICHARD BODDINGTON, Liquori-pord-street, ironmonger.—CHARLES HARRISON, Red Lion-street, Holborn, violateller.—FILOMAS CHESLETT, Graveliurte-Street, holor-r-Toleser, Holborn, Violater, Filomas Cheslett, Graveliurte-Street, Holborn, Violater, Filomas Cheslett, Graveliurte-Street, Holborn, Violater, Hollow, Holler, H

#### OUR CITY ARTICLE.

Several capitalists, sceptical as to the contemplated reduction of the 34 per cents, have at the latter part of contemplated reduction of the 34 per cents, have at the latter part of the contemplated and purchased into the difference in price between the correct, the change will be advantageous, as the difference in price between the two is but little more than 5 per cent, while the rate of interest is 4 per cent, per annum more on the one than the other. If, however, the reduction take place, a certain loss of 3 per cent, will be incurred by the operation, and opinion is will in farbur follows a contemplate premium of Exchequer Billis, appear to favour the supposition. Consols are steady at 963, 964 for money, and 964 for the account; New 34 per cents, 1024; Bank Stock, 186 for the opening; and Exchequer Billis, 70, 78 premium. Beyond a general disposition to advance, no new feature has occurred either in Spanish Bonds have been more extensively continued, and a rise of 1/2 per cent. took place on Friday in the course of a few minutes. This will go far to prove the real state of these dealings; quotations have since neceded, the 3 per cents, being marked 32\frac{1}{2}, and the 5 per cents, 26\frac{1}{2}. No alteration in shares.

in Spanish Bonds have been more extensively continued, and a rise of § per centre. It is presented to the presented of the pr

Portuguesta and the last been firm, who are supported by the several properties of the properties of t

lest the markets should again be overwhelmed. At Bonday and Galcuta the prices of most articles of the prices of most articles in the prices of most articles and the prices of most articles in the prices of most articles and the prices of most articles and the prices of most articles are prices and the prices of most articles from China mention an increased good feeling on the part of the natives towards the English, though it is thought that those in the higher ranks have any extremental threat the prices of the part of the natives towards the English, though it is thought that those in the higher ranks have any extremental threat the prices of the prices are prices and the part of the natives towards the results are traded. From Australia also there have been nameous arrivals. At Sidney, mercantile business having now been confised within its proper limits, greater confidence was being shown, while the reports of agricultural staffs; were extremely good. The prices of the prices were still suffering from the late failures, arising from over-trading. One gread step had been accessed that of former years. At Hobart frow, Adebaic, &c., the prospects of the Engineers were quite as cheering, but these places were still suffering from the late failures, arising from over-trading. One gread step had been taken which it was thought would remedy in the prices of the prices

#### THE LONDON MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE—Weinershay.

We had rather a large number of Monday's unsold sample of English Wheat on offer in to-day's much the fresh arrivals were on a very limited scale. Fine qualities of boxed and white went at about previous rates, but the number of the condition sorts might have been purchased on easier terms, or a condition onto might have been purchased on easier terms, or a condition of the condition

arge.

The Oat trade was extremely inactive, and the quotations had a downward

The Oat trade was extremely mactive, and me quotations and a downward tendency.

Beans, and Flour were unaltered.

Beans, and Flour were unaltered.

Beans, and Flour were unaltered.

Beans, and Flour, 1,180 sacks.

WHITECHIAPEL.

Although our supplies on offer to-day were by no means large, the general inquiry was in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Beef, from 28. 8d. to 3s. doi, 1 matto, 4s. to 5s. Yeal, 3s. dot 4s. 8d.; and Fork, 3s. to 4s. per 3 lbs. by the caccase.

LONDON TRADE REFORM.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Stota.—The British Plantation Market is firm, and the trade have bought show 300 block and tierces.

Sugar.—The British Plantation Market is firm, and the trade have bought about 300 hids, and tierces.

Prpper.—The market is very flat. A parcel of 2,000 bags, which were put up for sale, were all withdrawn.

SAITPETER shares the same fate; 1,600 bags Calcutta, offered by public sale, were taken in.

were taken in.

TEA.—Prices are nominally the same. About 40,000 packages are advertised for sale on the 21st.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
On the 11th inst., at Coley-park, the lady of J. Bligh Monck, Esq., of

daughter.

On the Hill hist., at beddyware-road, the wife of Edgar Barker, Esq., of a son. to the Hill hist., at Denham-grove, Bucks, the lady of James J. Kinloch, Esq., of a daughter.

On Saturday, the Hill hist., in Bryanston-street, Portman-square, the wife of Joseph Humapage, Esq., of a daughter, sill-born.

On the Hill hist., at Stock-house, Dorseitshire, the lady of J. Du Boulay, Esq., of a Son.

On the 11th inst, at Stock-house, Dorseitshro, the hady of J. Du Boulay, Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst, at Lurgashall, near Petworth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Poster, of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at Mount-house, Braintree, Mrs. Edward G. Craig, of a deaphter.

Fester, on a daugner.

Fester, on a daugner.

August of a daugner.

On the 12th inst, at Wount-house, Braintree, Mrs. Edward G. Craig, of a daugner.

On the 12th inst, at Upper Natwell-house, Devon, the wife of Robert Penny Greenwood Penny, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 12th inst, at St. Markaters.

On the 14th inst, at St. Markaters.

MARKATAGES.

On the 14th inst, at St. Markaters.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Robert Jores, Esq., of Hackney and Bryntirion, South Wales.

On the 26th with, Julia Maria Devin, third daughter of Thomas Wetherell, Esq., of Hammermitht, to Charles Henry, fourth son of Captain Clark, formerly of the Hon. East at 11th inst, at St. Leonard's Church, Deal, Mr. William Rac, or Whitefriar-dock, London, to Lucy, videov of the late Mr. David Spice, of the New Inn-tavern, Deal.

DELTHS.

the New Inn-tavern, Deal.

Dea

Hatton-garden.
On the 11th inst., at Old Brompton, in the 61st year of his age, W. E.
Burke, Esq., late of New-inn.
On Sunday, the 12th inst., at Blackheath, after a short illnesse, aged 12
years, Emily, youngest child of Mr. F. G. Moon, of Finsbury-square,
On the 12th inst., William Sune, of Finsbury-pavement, in the 82nd year of

On the 12th Inst., William Smee, of Finsbury-pavement, in the 82nd year of his age.
On Sunday, the 12th inst, at Upper Clapton, Susan, daughter of the late B. W. Scott, Est., of convulsions, at his house, in Devonshire-place, Emily B. W. Scott, Est., of convulsions, at his house, in Devonshire-place, Emily B. W. Scott, Est., of the 12th Inst., at his house at Richmond, in his Sard year, James Colyear Dawkins, Esq., of Over Norton, in the country of Oxford, and Weybrige, in the country of Surrey.
On the 14th Inst., at Higham, near Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. Charles On Wednesday, the 15th inst., after a short Illness, George Haynes, Esq., of the Hampstead-road, and of Brixton, Surrey.
On Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, Anne, relict of the nice of the Coleman, Esq., many years Deputy Licutenant for the Con Monday, the 15th inst., Miss Sarah Ellis, Holme House, Stillon, Hunts.

connty of Leicestér.

On Monday, the 13th inst., Miss Sarah Ellis, Holme House, Stilton, Hunts,
daughter of the late Rev. William Ellis, rector of Molesworth, aged 66 years.
In October, 18t2, at La Paz, Peru, Bolivia, South America, Francis Harold
Duncombe, only alon of the late Peter Royson Lewis, Eqq., of her Majesty's
Office of Ordance, Tower, in the 31st year of his age.

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	s.		s.		5.		S.
Genuine Havanas	18			Bengal Cheroots	12		
Do. Superior	22			Trabucos	26		
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ported	26			Porto Rico Cheroots	9		12
Genuine Old Principes	24			Chinsurah, or Bengal do	12	**	
Government Manillas	19	to	21	King's	35		
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26, Great Distart-lane, Feb. 24.

Amongst the consequences exposed at the late notorious examination of almost of the consequences of the consequences and the properties of the consequences of the consequences and company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt, was the failure of APLoed and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt, was the failure of APLoed and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt, was the failure of APLoed and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt, was the failure of APLoed and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt, was the failure of APLOED and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt of APLOED and Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt of Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt of Company, whose acceptances had Bankrupt of Company, whose acceptances had been decided by the Pair (Larger in proportion).

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THE GORGEOUS PRESENT FROM THE TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO THE SULTAN, ABDUL MEDJIB.



The accompanying sketches present to our readers the various portions of the magnificent umbrella, manufactured by Mr. Taunton, of Norfolk-street, Islington, at the cost of 500 guineas, for All Effendi, the Turkish ambassador, as a present to Sultan Abdul Medijb, and about which so much has been said in the daily journals. The silk of the umbrella is a very richly broaded crimson, manufactured in Spitalfields for the purpose, and is stated to be worth about 5 guineas a yard. The sick and tube, as is seen from our illustrations, consist of several parts, which we shall now describe in the order they are placed in the umbrella. The first of these consist of—

A chronometer watch (marked No. 1), of an inch and a quarter Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.



in diameter. This lies immediately under the first portion or head of the umbrella, which is formed of solid gold, richly engraved, and is thrown up by a secret spring. The watch is embedded in chased gold, and has seconds hands. The figures are all of the Turkish character.



Fig. 2 is a sun dial and compass, of very claborate and curious workmanship. The gnomen is so ingeniously contrived as to perform the office of the needle. Beneath the gnomen is a large sized brilliant of the first water. The air-tunnel is adjusted with the greatest possible delicacy. Attached to the dial, is a fine spring, which is pressed down in the operation of screwing on the portion of the umbrella immediately above it, and renders the disc stationary. The figures on the dial plate, which is of pure gold, are also of the Turkish character.

Fig. 3 is the ivory handle, covered with very tastefully carved designs of military trophies. The handle contains six compartments for the articles marked a, b, &c. These consist of a knife with two blades, a comb, penel-lease, tooth-pick, and small gold box for the penell leads, and a thermometer. The whole of them are beautifully engraved, and bear on them the star and crescent. The figures on the thermometer are of Eastern character.

Fig. 4 is a mirror, set with a border of gold, beautifully engraved. The diameter is about an inch. To this are attached bullion tassels, of a very delicate manufacture.

Next to the mirror is a joint, on which is engraved the name of Mr. Taunton, the maker, in English and in Turkish characters. The portion attached to this joint is that which, in the common unbrella, forms the metal tube. This, in Mr. Taunton's magnifi-

cent umbrella, consists of a telescope, having a twenty mile range; the tube is of gold, very richly engraved. The ferrule, which is also of gold engraved in a similar style, contains the microscope marked Fig. 5 in our illustrations.



Beneath the umbrella is its case. This is covered with morocco, very beautifully embossed in gold; the centre of the case bears the monogram of the Sultan. The interior, which is lined with rich green Genoa velvet and white satin, contains compartments for the instruments marked a, b, &c., in the illustrations: the length of the umbrella is three feet six inches, and is but very little heavier than those in common use.

This splendid specimen of British skill and ingenuity was exhibited before her Majesty and Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace on Monday last. Her Majesty and the Prince were pleased to express their high admiration of the magnificent and artistic style in which it had been elaborated.

The Turkish ambassadors, who will shortly leave this country for Constantinople, via Paris, will, we understand, take the opportunity of bringing this magnificent present before the notice of the French king.

French king.

The manufacturer, Mr. Taunton, is, we understand, the inventor of the ingenious telescope umbrella which is receiving so large a share of public patronage.

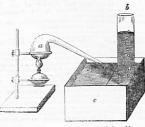


#### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS .- No. II.

ARBON.—This element occurs in nature in a state of perfect purity under the form of diamond. The diamond, as well as every other species of carbon, is infusible; and, under the provided atmospheric air be excluded, if it have free duced, provided atmospheric air be excluded, if it have free works of the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is offered to the provided atmospheric air be excluded. It is produced in the earth on that it assumes such a variety of forms, according to the substance from which it was obtained. Carbon is abundantly distributed throughout nature, in the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms, in combination with gaseous, liquid, and solid bodies. It is found in the earth in the form of graphite, or black lead, anthracite, jet, and common coal. It is also produced artificially, and is known under a variety of names—as lamp black, juvory or black lead, and the artificial produced by the imperfect combustion of tar and the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two compounds with oxygen, which will be pointed out as we proceed; it also that the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two carbons and the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two distinctions are provided and the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two carbons are provided and the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two carbons are provided and the property of removing unpleasant odours. Carbon forms two carbons are provided

constituted; for had the compound formed been either fluid or solid, life could not have existed, as at present; moreover carbon is more prone to form a solid than a gas, when united with hydrogen and oxygen, also nitrogen. Thus muscle, fat, wood, &c., are compounds of the above elements; so that not only does earbon perform an important part in the organic economy, by forming gaseous bodies, but solids also, when required.

required, OXNGEN.—This body is abundantly supplied us by nature; it constitutes one-fifth, by volume, of the atmosphere, and eight-iniths by weight of water. Immense quantities of this gas are imprisoned in our mightiest rocks, and nearly one-half of all vegetable matter is composed of it. Oxygen is a permanently elastic fluid, never having been, like some of the other gases, either liquefied or solidified by cold or pressure. To prepare this gas, in order to examine its properties, we must place in a retort A (see figure) a mixture of chlorate of potash and peroxide of



manganese (in the proportion of three parts of the chlorate, in coarse powder, with one part by bulk of finely-powdered peroxide); then place the beak of the retort under an inverted glass jar B, filled with water, in a pneumatic trough C. Then apply the heat of a spirit lamp to the retort, and bubbles of gas will rapidly pass into the jar. When a sufficient quantity of the gas has been obtained, examine it in the following manner:—Into a jar, place a burning candle, and the flame will be much increased in size and brillancy. If we place a candle, whose wick is only glowing, but not a light, in the res, it will be instantly rekindled; even watchspring may be made to burn, if previously brought to a red heat, by means of a piece of waxed thread, or tow, visited round one end and kindled before its introduction into the gas. All these experiments prove that oxygen is a much more powerful supporter of combustion than atmospheric air. A more simple way of examining its properties is to place in a test tube the micror; when a piece of water the provide of managanese, and in the tube, it will instantly burst into graper; glowing; is placed of in the tube, it will instantly burst into graper; glowing; is placed of its and charcoal, watchspring, phosphorus, and all other combustibles may be burnt in the tube in the same manner, and with the same result, as in a large jar of the gas, thus avoiding all the trouble and expense of jars and pneumatic trough.

In all cases of combustion, in oxygen, the burning body combiness with it, and gains exactly as much in weight as the gas loses. Oxygen gas is not only necessary to combustion, but to respiration also; for without it animals could not exist for any length of time, as the simulus of the gas would cause such an increase of arterial action, that the animal would soon cease to exist. Here is a strange analogy between respiration and combustion (that is, the combustion of carbonaccous matter), as the same supporter is required, and the same product formed, in both cases. Ca

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—We are happy in being enabled to state that this important and rising society has just received a Charter of Incorporation, and is thereby recognised by the Government as a part of the medical profession. At a meeting held at the Institution on Wednesday last, Mr. Payne, V.P., in the Chair, a paper by Mr. Hooper was read on an improved mode of inspissating vegetable extracts, &c.

A second paper was some tests for the detection of adulteration in drugs by Mr. Howard, of Stratford. The last paper was from Mr. Southall, of Birmingham, on a new mode of bpreparing syrup of poppies. At the conclusion, Messra. Knight and Co., of Forsterlanc, exhibited a very ingenious and portable apparatus for the extemporaneous preparation of accrated waters.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL EXAMSES.—At the usual meeting of the members of this society, on the 7th inst., H. R. H. Prince Albert was unanimously elected an honorary member.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The President, at the last meeting, announced that the Rev. F. W. Hope had established two prizes of five guineas each, for the best essay on insects injurious to market gardens, and for a complete bibliographical synopsis of English works on Entomology.

It is stated that an Italian painter, of the name of Locobi law

It is stated that an Italian painter, of the name of Lecebi, has discovered a mode of colouring daguerrotype pictures, and intends copying the works of Rubens and Yandycke, &c. at Brussels. A mode of colouring these pictures, however, has long been in practice in this country, by the patentee of the process, Mr. Beard, at the Polytechnic Institution.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S—THURRDAY.
The room was but thinly attended, and the betting, except on A British Memory of the Comman, Catanact, and the CHESTER CUIP.

7 to lagsi Mr. Goodman's Reaction (take 15 to 2)
11 to 1 — Mr. Loveeys' The Corsair
11 to 1 — Mr. Loveeys' The Corsair
11 to 1 — Mr. Loveeys' The Corsair
11 to 1 — Mr. Loveeys' Marina (15 to 1 taken)
12 to 1 — Mr. Bateman's Marina (15 to 1 taken)
13 to 1 — Mr. Bateman's Hatioe
12 to 1 — Mr. Bateman's Frieswall (taken)
12 to 1 — Mr. Bateman's Frieswall (taken)
12 to 1 — Mr. Forgmon's Frieswall (taken)
13 to 1 — Mr. Forgmon's Frieswall (taken)
14 to 1 — Colonel Peerls Murat (taken)
15 to 1 — Colonel Peerls Murat (taken)
16 to 1 — Colonel Peerls Murat (taken)
17 to 1 — Mr. Goodman's Maccaheus (taken)
18 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Arisities
19 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Arisities
19 to 1 — Col. Anson's Napier (taken)
19 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Arisities
10 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Lougstial colt
10 to 1 — Lord Westminster's Lougstial colt
11 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Catanace (taken to a good sum)
11 to 1 — Mr. Griffith's Newcourt
12 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Catanace (taken to a mr. Griffith's Newcourt
14 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Cornopean
15 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Gumecock
15 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Cornopean
16 to 1 — Lord Eglinton's Cornopean
17 to 15 — Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken freely)

ondon: Printed by William Kelly, at the Office of Kelly and Co., 10 and 20, Old Bosvell-court, Temple-bar; and Published by Alexander Forrester, at the Illustrated Weekly Times Office, 104, Strand. Saturday, March 18, 1849.